

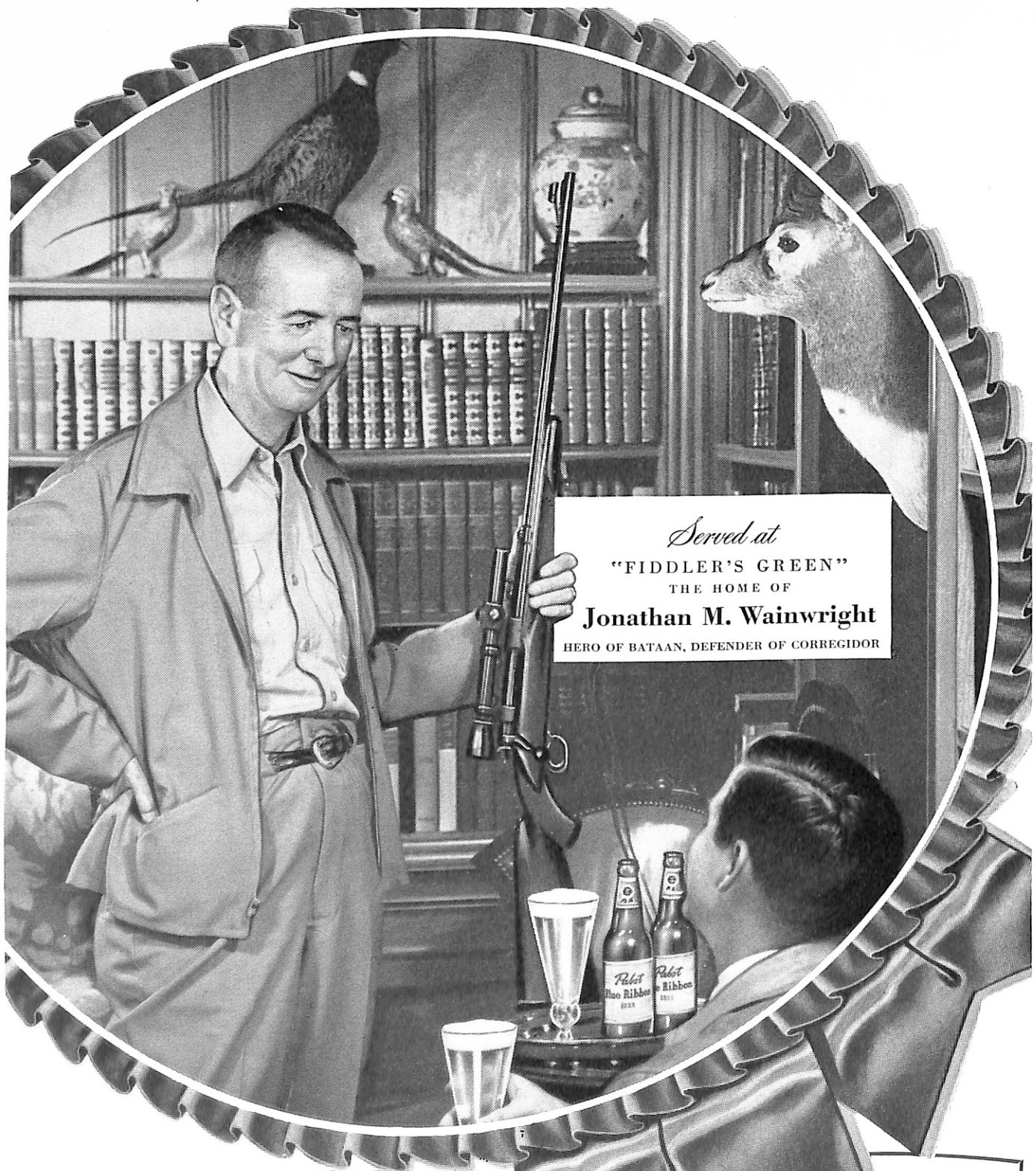
THE
ELKS
MAGAZINE

AUGUST 1949

**WHAT SHALL WE DO
ABOUT CHINA?**

BY BRUNO SHAW





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Jonathan M. Wainwright
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A Letter from the PRESIDENT

To Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1949

Dear Brother Hall:

How fortunate that in a world distracted by conflict and controversy we have in our own peaceful land an organization like the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This society transcends all bounds of creed — either religious or political — and brings together all congenial souls in friendly fellowship.

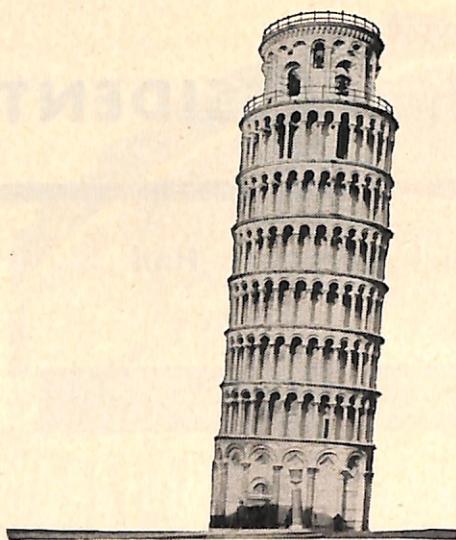
Fortunately, too, the B. P. O. E. does not live to itself alone. In peace no less than in time of war we have gone out to extend our services of relief and rehabilitation in behalf of the underprivileged everywhere. We have dispelled gloom and brought sunshine into the lives of unfortunates of all ages, whether little children or adults, whose ways have been made hard by adversity.

In the spirit of fidelity and helpful service, one to another and good will to all, we will go forward together as the years pass.

I trust that the 1949 Convention will advance the highest ideals of Elkdom.

Fraternally,

Mr. George I. Hall
Grand Exalted Ruler,
Grand Lodge,
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,
21 West Street Building,
New York 6, N. Y.



IT CAN BE DONE ...but don't try it!

Sometimes it's possible to break all the rules—and get away with it.

The famous Tower of Pisa, for instance, has successfully defied both sound engineering practice and the law of gravity for over 800 years.

But for the most of us, most of the time, the rules hold.

That is particularly true when it comes to saving money.

The first rule of successful saving is *regularity* . . . salting away part of every pay check, month after month.

Once in a blue moon, of course, you'll come across someone who can break that rule and get away with it. But the fact is that most of us *cannot*.

For most of us, the one and only way to accumulate a decent-size nest egg for the future and for emergencies is through automatic saving.

In all history there's never been an easier, surer, more profitable way to save regularly than the U. S. Savings Bond way.

Those of us on a payroll are eligible to use the wonderful Payroll Savings Plan. The rest of us can use the equally wonderful Bond-A-Month Plan through our local bank.

Use whichever is best for you. But —use one of them!

AUTOMATIC SAVING IS SURE SAVING— U. S. SAVINGS BONDS



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NATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GRAND LODGE BY THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND PUBLICATION COMMISSION.

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ELKS MAGAZINE FEATURES FOR SEPTEMBER

ELEVEN WALL STREET—The two decades from 1929 to 1949 witnessed extraordinary economic changes, by no means the least of which took

 place within one of the country's great trading centers—the New York Stock Exchange. In an article, "Under New Ownership," Emil Schram, president of the Exchange,

points out the basic differences between the speculative days of the late '20's and the situation today when interest is centered on the small investor who thinks before he buys. Analyzing its customer list recently, one of the larger member firms discovered that 50 per cent of its transactions involved sums of less than \$1,000. This, says Mr. Schram, is indicative of the changes which have taken place in the attitude of both broker and investor toward income producing stocks.

OVERSEAS VACATIONS—This is the first year since the War that Europe again has become a vacation center for Americans. Horace Sutton, who wrote the vacation article, "Go East! Go West!" for our July

 issue, and who wrote the travel book, "Footloose in France", will contribute an article about travel prospects in France, England, Switzerland and other pre-war favorites of American tourists.

Not to neglect our neighbors to the South, Mr. Sutton also will provide interesting travel pointers about the Latin-American countries.

THIS ISSUE—Review of the Grand Lodge Convention in Cleveland the week of July 10th—the Speech of Acceptance of the newly elected Grand Exalted Ruler as well as the Grand Lodge Reports and an account of the daily business sessions of the Grand Lodge.

Time for a Toast with— The Champagne of Bottle Beer



Touchdown in the final minute of play—a fitting climax for a thrill-packed afternoon. The toast—with MILLER HIGH LIFE, of course.

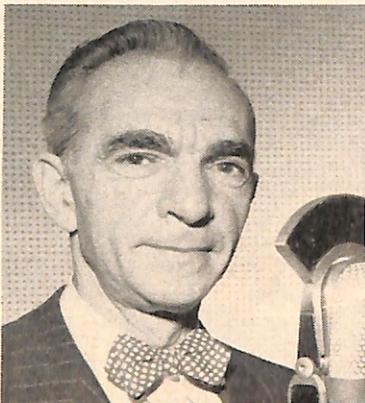


When it's time to lift a glass in friendship—make famous MILLER HIGH LIFE your choice. You'll like this fine beer's *uniformly smooth flavor*. It is always mellow—never bitter. No wonder it's the beer America is talking about—the national champion of quality. Drink your toast with the Champagne of Bottle Beer, MILLER HIGH LIFE. . . . Brewed and bottled only by the MILLER BREWING COMPANY in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ENJOY LIFE WITH MILLER HIGH LIFE



What Shall We Do.



BY BRUNO SHAW

Bruno Shaw, radio commentator and journalist, was fifteen years in the Far East, ten of them in China. He was editor and publisher of the "Hankow Herald", Associate Editor of the "China Weekly Review", and foreign correspondent for Associated Press. He was founder and general manager of Trans-Pacific News Service. During the war, Mr. Shaw was an executive in the Far Eastern Division of OWI. For the past two years he has been Chairman of the Freedom of the News Committee of the Overseas Press Club of America. His radio program, "You Decide", is heard every Wed. on WNEW, N.Y.

FOR a long period, from the date of the split between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese communists in 1927, until the end of the war against Japan in 1945, many interpreters of China propagated the idea that Chinese communism was merely an agrarian reform movement; that it was not motivated by Marxist philosophy; that it was based upon the Three People's Principles of Sun Yat Sen—Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood; that it owed no allegiance nor adherence to the communist principles laid down by Lenin and interpreted by Stalin.

During those eighteen years this concept of Chinese communism gained wide currency throughout the United States. It was accepted, not on the basis of any established proof of its validity, but because it presented a welcome and pleasing picture of the disinherited Chinese peasant valiantly struggling for his place in the sun; a picture untarnished by the blemishes that long

What would the future hold for a communist dominated China? What should United States policy be?

First of Two Articles

since had become apparent to most Americans in the development of the communist millennium in Russia.

The fact that the Chinese communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, had long since set down in unmistakable terms the dictum that the Chinese Communist Party was dedicated to strict adherence to the principles of Lenin and Stalin did not serve to shatter this illusion. It came to an end only with the close of the war against Japan, when the ten-year uneasy armistice between the Kuomintang Party government of Chiang Kai-shek (the Nationalist government) and the communist forces collapsed, and the Chinese civil war again became overt.

Interpreters of China who until then had explained Chinese communism in terms of "agrarian reform" accordingly moved to a more plausible position. Unable longer to cling to the fiction that Chinese communism is an agrarian reform movement with its roots deep in democratic tradition, the point was made that while Chinese communism is based on socialist, perhaps Marxist, philosophy, it is a completely indigenous movement, entirely independent of control or even of influence by Soviet Russia.

The problem with which we are now asked to concern ourselves by former expositors of the "agrarian reform" premise is no longer whether the Chinese communist movement is really communist, but whether China, under a communist government, would become a Russian satellite. While a puppet China with strings manipulated in the Kremlin might be a source of danger to the western world, they tell us, an independent communist China in the pattern of Tito's Yugoslavia would not only offer no threat to western democracy, but might actually prove to be a bulwark against Russian world expansion.

Edgar Snow, author of *Red Star Over China* (published 1938), with whom I was concurrently associate editor of the *China Weekly Review* published in Shanghai, seems to subscribe to this theory. While he has never sung in the "agrarian reform"

chorus, he is a strong advocate of the "exceptionist" hypothesis for China. Mr. Snow doubts that the Kremlin would be "able to dictate internal policy to Chinese communists, as well as control China's vote in the United Nations". This is the reason, he says, "that the State Department was less worried about communism in China than in other places".

"History shows us," Mr. Snow recently wrote, "that conquering universal faiths and organizations have been halted before they united the world. . . . It is just possible that an independent China under communist leadership . . . might form a bloc of powers important enough to maintain a stable balance between the Russian and American spheres of influence."

And yet, in *Red Star Over China*, Mr. Snow said, "The political ideology, tactical line, and theoretical leadership of the Chinese Communists have been under the close guidance, if not the positive detailed direction, of the Communist International, which during the past decade has become virtually a bureau of the Russian Communist Party. In final analysis this means that, for better or worse, the policies of the Chinese communists, like communists in every other country, have had to fall in line with, and usually subordinate themselves to, the broad strategic requirements of Soviet Russia, under the dictatorship of Stalin."

Here are two completely opposite views brought to us by the same interpreter of communism in China. Was Mr. Snow wrong in *Red Star*? Or is he wrong in his present-day evaluation of the independence of Chinese communism?

John K. Fairbank, professor of history and Chairman of the Committee on International and Regional Studies at Harvard University, and formerly head of the U. S. Information Service in China, believes that the Chinese communists are "under a degree of Russian influence". But he seems neither intimidated nor repelled by it.

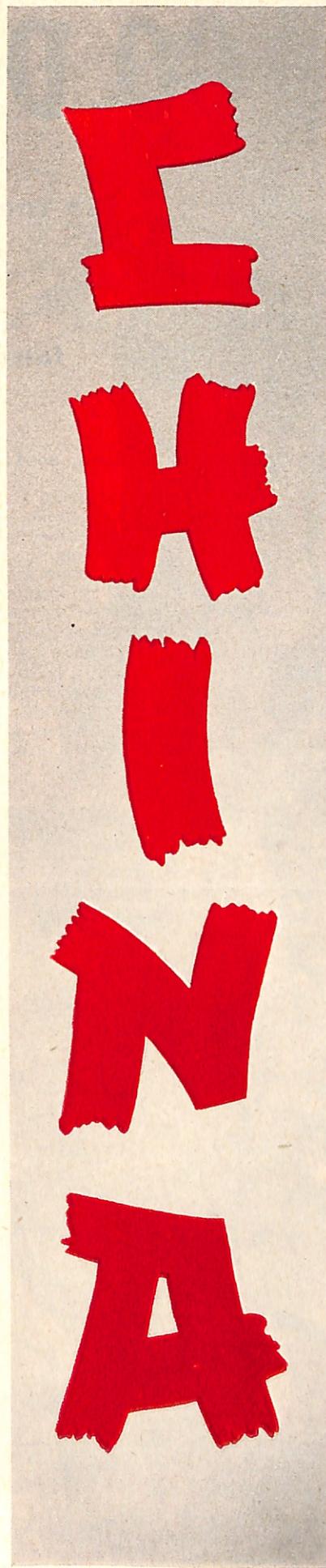
"Even though the future in China
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About

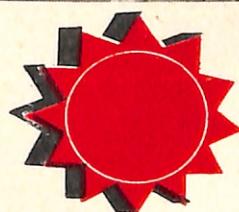
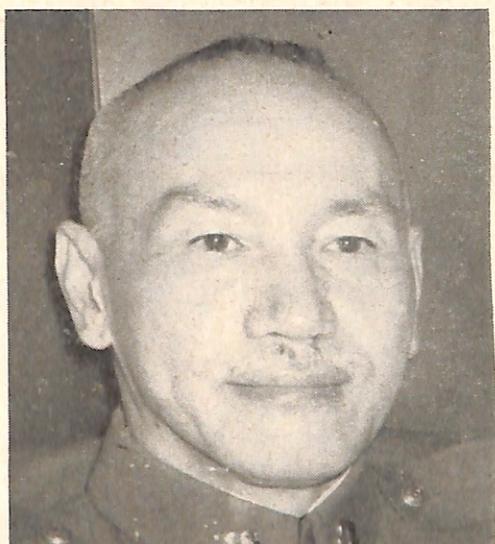
MAO TSE-TUNG
Leader of Chinese Communist forces



CHU TEH
Military Chief Chinese Communist forces



CHIANG KAI-SHEK
Former President of Nationalist China



LI TSUNG-JEN
Acting President of Nationalist China



GO DOWN AND

***The ranking authority on goggle
fishing claims it rivals
falconry among noble sports.***

BY GUY GILPATRIC

SOME years ago, (get a load of that bald spot!) I introduced goggle fishing at Cap d'Antibes, on the French Riviera. Today, it is practiced on the shores of all the six continents in the rather more than seven seas, and in lakes and rivers too numerous to shake a spear at. It ranks with falconry among the few truly noble sports remaining unto us; and if at certain lean times in Europe during the war it served utilitarian ends as the sole (usually fried) affirmative answer to man's semiperternal question, *Do we eat?*—well, that only gave it additional merit.

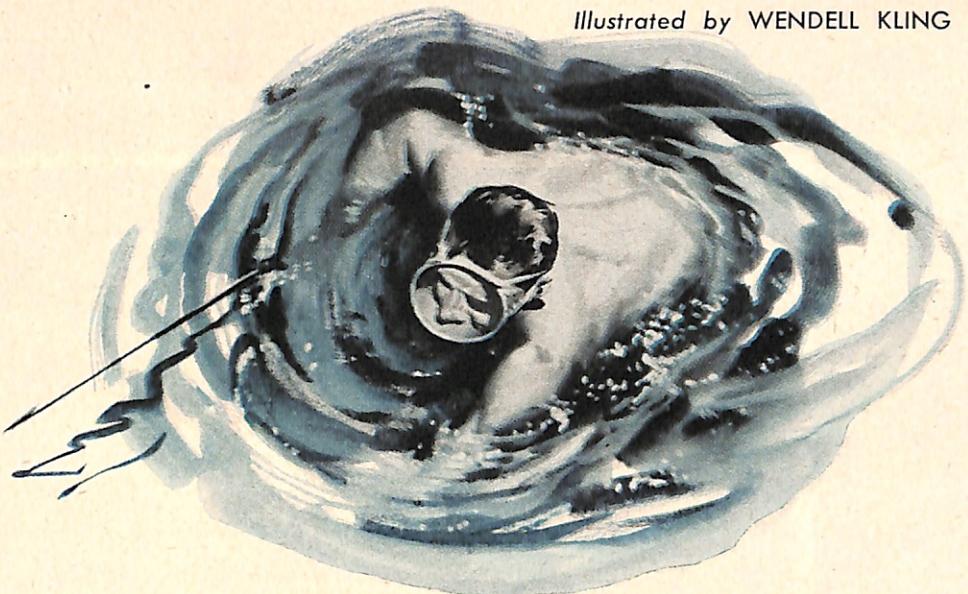
In its original, simplest and therefore most sporting form, goggle fishing consists of swimming on a surface of clear water, spotting and stalking fish through watertight goggles and then diving down to scrag them with a spear. It sounds, looks and is difficult—but not quite so difficult as the goggleless layman believes. He knows that fish are among the wariest of creatures; usually, when he has glimpsed them from a boat, a wharf or a river bank, they have been high-tailing it away from there—*swish*—but fast! How, he asks, can a man swimming with one hand and holding a spear in the other ever hope to get close enough to jab one?

Well, the answer lies in a little-known quirk of piscatorial psychology which causes a fish to be less afraid of people submerged and swimming with him in his own element than of objects physically connected with, or visible through, the surface. —Now, please don't get me wrong. I do not mean to say that you can dive down beside any old fish and scratch him behind the ears, but only that many kinds of fish which cannot be hooked, netted or speared by conventional methods are often astoundingly tame when you approach them under water.

The basic item of goggling equipment is a pair of goggles, a glass-and-rubber face mask, a mono-goggle or any of the numerous similar contriv-

GET 'EM!

ances now manufactured for seeing under water. Most of them are pretty good; a few are excellent. But in the pioneering days of the sport in the Mediterranean, before any of this stuff was on the market, we converted World War I aviation goggles to our purpose. They were uncomfortable, they leaked, and because the two glasses were not rigidly fixed in the same plane, they often caused double vision under water. This optical phenomenon was most encouraging to begin with but bitterly disappointing in result. We saw twice as many fish as there actually were, all swimming in pairs of identical twins—but our spears always zipped between Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee without making hay on either. At length we got hold of some proper water goggles manufactured in Paris for the Greek sponge divers who operate along the Tunisian coast, and though we saw exactly half as many fish through them as we'd seen before, we were able to bring a fair number ashore. In comparatively recent years, binocular goggles have been all but supplanted by the face mask, which is something like a cheese box



The face mask is something like a cheese box with a glass bottom.

with a glass bottom. It covers your eyes, cheeks and nose, is very comfortable and cannot cause double vision. Some models of it are provided with a curved plastic tube that enables you to breathe when you are swimming on the surface with your face submerged, and which closes with an automatic check valve when you dive. I have never tried this *schnorkel* gadget, being, as we shall see, opposed to gadgets in general.

The second essential item on your list is a spear. Many goggliers, ap-

parently believing that Father Neptune knows best, prefer tridents. Some use more elaborate gigs with as many as six teeth. My own choice is a single-point job with a detachable head secured to the shaft by a suitable length of line. I started out with a four-toothed gig and caught many small fish with it; however, it ripped them open pretty badly. When I tried it on larger game, I found that the fish would simply tear themselves loose from the barbed prongs and beat it for the high seas, trailing unpleasant streamers of their internal mechanism behind them. I realized that I needed a weapon with deeper penetration which would sink into the fish without inflicting a jagged multiple wound—in other words, a spear with a single point. I made one with a hinged barb, and it was a great improvement; as long as I jabbed a fish through a thick and solid portion of his person, I was fairly certain to bring him home for dinner. But sometimes I'd hit a big one who had different ideas and more strength than I, and even though he was fairly and squarely scragged, he would put up such a lively submarine scrap that I'd run out of wind before I could wrassle him to the surface and get him ashore.

Once or twice such fish got away with my spear—an experience as humiliating to a gogglier as having his gun stolen is to a cop. So I doped out a harpoon with a detachable head connected to the shaft by a steel cable leader on ten or twelve feet of tuna line. When the head was in place, the slack of the line was snapped neatly along the shaft under a couple of rubber bands; when I jabbed a fish and he started acting nasty, the head would slip off, the line would be jerked clear of the bands and up I could come to the surface, leaving the party of the second part to cavort to his heart's content while I dragged him ashore like a hound on a leash. The line plus the leader plus the spear shaft gave

(Continued on page 54)



The binocular goggles sometimes cause double vision.



Emmett T. Anderson

of Tacoma, Wash., Lodge No. 174,
elected Grand Exalted Ruler at
the Grand Lodge Convention in
Cleveland, Ohio, July 12, 1949.

THE SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

I FEEL very humble as I stand before you in this convention, as I gratefully acknowledge and proudly accept the highest honor that can come to any Elk—that of Grand Exalted Ruler of our Order. My heart is filled with mingled emotions: that of deep gratitude and appreciation for your confidence, and then a sense of humility as the great opportunity of service unfolds before me.

Definitely mindful of the responsibilities of this high office, I pray to our Heavenly Father for guidance in the discharge of its obligations. I ask the support and co-operation of you Brothers so that the high ideals of America's greatest Fraternity shall ever be held aloft, for all to see and love and respect.

AT THIS time I wish to pay tribute to our dynamic Grand Exalted Ruler. He has carried the message of Americanism and tolerance and brotherly love into the hearts and lives of almost a million Elks and I pledge you to carry on with these fundamental principles, so ably presented by him.

His courage, his style, his understanding and common touch have given him the inspiration to tell the world that Elkdom is Americanism and that democracy does work.

I am grateful, too, for the loyalty and confidence that Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan has had in me, and I thank him sincerely for his generous remarks in his nominating speech.

My Brothers, my membership on the Elks War Commission, and then the Elks National Veterans Service Commission, has given me the rare opportunity of rendering service to our Order, under the leadership of Past Grand Exalted Rulers James R. Nicholson and James T. Hallinan. I appreciate their confidence, their patience and their inspiration. To work with these great Elks is a privilege and an education.

I am indebted to my fellow Washingtonian, Congressman Russell V. Mack, who did me the distinct honor of placing my name in nomination. Brother Mack has held every high office in Elkdom in the State of Washington and today, in public life, brings dignity and honor to Washington, the State, and Washington, the Nation's capital.

My sincere appreciation to my own Lodge, Tacoma No. 174. It has given me every honor that it can bestow upon any member and I am grateful for the opportunity of service which

has come to me. The friendships, the confidence, the encouragement have all had a part in advancement to positions of importance and trust. I pray that the members of my own lodge and the Elks of the State of Washington will cherish the memory of this happy hour, with me.

Perhaps no group of men have been more considerate and understanding than the Past Grand Exalted Rulers, and I ask their continued support and confidence. I admire their great faith in the principles of our Order; their devotion to these principles covering a lifetime of service which have made the Elks truly a gentlemen's fraternity. My esteem and respect go to each one of them.

MY BROTHERS Elkdom is our heritage! We must cultivate it—we must strengthen it—and we must defend it!

I am proud of the achievements of yesterday. The founders of our great Order and our predecessors had the faith and the courage and the inspiration to give us the pattern for leadership that is Elkdom.

The leaders of yesterday have dotted our Nation with lodges dedicated to service and patriotic endeavor.

They have given character and color to a set of principles and high ideals, and today almost a million American citizens pay tribute to their foresight and their accomplishments.

They brought into being the Elks National Foundation, whose trust fund of three million dollars has made possible substantial contributions to worthy charities, and scholarships to deserving young boys and girls.

They put into effect programs for youth guidance and developed enthusiastic interest in American history and traditions. They established the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia, where members, without home ties, find comfort and happiness with friends. They founded *The Elks Magazine* and gave opportunity, through its columns, to bring our entire membership into close association and be well informed about our fraternal life and activities.

When war came to us in 1941 they immediately met the responsibilities of our great patriotic organization and put into efficient operation the Elks War Commission. The achievements of the Elks under the direction of this Commission focused National attention upon us and brought ac-

claim from our Government and the people of America. They recognized the obligation of our Order to the unfortunate boys who were hospitalized, and, after the war, carried on our hospital programs under the banner of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission. Not only the members of our Order, but the men and women of America have shown their pride in the wholesome American way in which the Elks gave dignified and constructive leadership to our war work and hospital programs.

It was relatively a simple matter, during the war, to ask for and receive the enthusiastic support of everyone. When the bands were playing and troops were marching on our streets, with the flag flying in all its glory, there was prompt and patriotic response. But it was the Elks, after hostilities had ceased, who kept the faith and fulfilled our solemn obligation; to this very day, we, the Elks, still bring cheer and happiness and comfort into the lives of the boys who are alone in our veterans hospitals. *And we shall continue until our job is done.*

My Brothers, as glorious a past as we have, you and I, and all the Elks of America never will rest on our oars; never will be willing to bask in reflected glory—but, rather, we will march forward together, willing and eager to meet the problems of today and the challenge of tomorrow.

My ambition will be to stimulate enthusiasm and pride in the achievements of our Order and, in a practical way, offer and suggest activities that will make us strong and determined and ready to meet tomorrow's challenge. To be strong is to be prepared. Those prepared assume leadership, and leadership brings success.

If we are to be worthy of our heritage, we must be strong!

The history of our Nation is the story of the men who have given it leadership. It is the story of men who were strong, who had vision. Our national inheritance is written in their courage and devotion to ideals.

IN YOUR obligation as an Elk, you first subscribed to your duties to the Order and then became the recipient of all its rights and privileges. Recognizing this fact as fundamental, I wish to emphasize that it will be my intent and definite determination to give this Order a business administration for the sole purpose of helping to build strong lodges. It will be necessary, therefore, to adopt a

(Continued on page 49)

News of the State Associations

IOWA

The 44th Annual Convention of the Iowa State Elks Assn. took place at Council Bluffs on June 3, 4 and 5. At the opening session 514 delegates and visiting Elks had registered, with 368 lady guests, to make a total of 882 visitors. Harry J. Schmidt of Ames was elected President and his fellow officers for the year 1949-50 are: Vice-Presidents: Z. Z. White, Storm Lake; Morse Kinne, Webster City, and Thomas L. Sinnett, Oskaloosa. Sanford H. Schmalz and A. P. Lee were reelected Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and Past State Pres. Ed. H. Kane of Cedar Rapids was elected Trustee for a term of three years.

Muscatine Lodge's Ritualistic Team, competing with Decorah, Iowa Falls

and Boone, took first place, to represent its State in the Grand Lodge Contest.

Pleasant entertainment was provided for the delegates at both Council Bluffs Lodge's city home and country club.

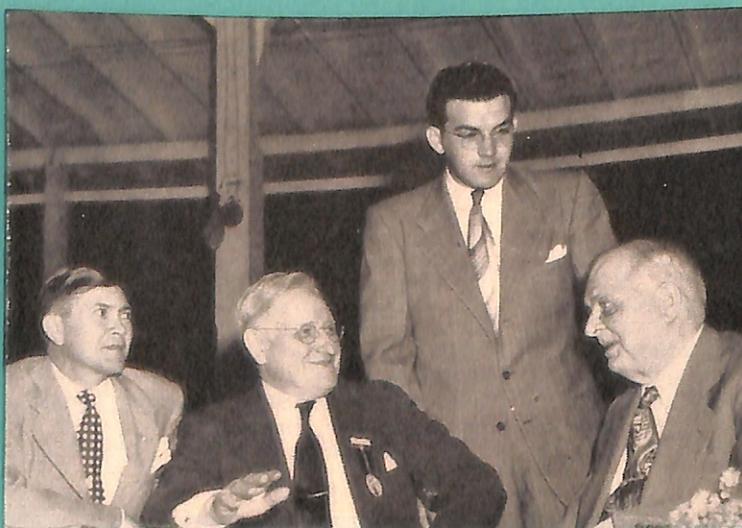
ARKANSAS

The Arkansas State Elks Assn. held its annual meeting at Hot Springs on May 21 and 22 with the largest and most enthusiastic attendance of any meeting since the Association's revival three years ago. The highlight of the two-day conclave was the presence of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell who addressed the delegates

on Saturday. Mr. Campbell, who was accompanied by his wife, attended a meeting of the State Bar Association of Arkansas at which Senator J. William Fulbright spoke. In his address to the Convention, Mr. Campbell congratulated the Arkansas Elks on their rejuvenated spirit and the "new lodges in Arkansas" movement.

Mitchell Young of Texarkana was awarded a \$300 check from the Elks National Foundation as the outstanding student of the State, and prizes in connection with the "Making Democracy Work" Essay Contest were also presented. The first prize was awarded to

Conversing at the meeting of the Ark. Elks Assn. are, seated, left to right: D.D. Harvey Eaves, Pres. Wm. H. Laubach and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell; standing, E.R. Douglas Morissette of Hot Springs Lodge.



State Pres. Simpson Stoner, third from right, presents the Ind. State Elks Assn. \$7,500 check for cancer research duplicating that given last year, to Pres. F. L. Hovde of Purdue University, as Elk and University officials look on.





The Texas Elks, through a gift from the Elks National Foundation, present a piano to Tex. Elks Crippled Children's Hospital. Left to right: Wm. Bloodworth, Past Pres. R. L. Wright, Dorothy Bovay, RN, Hospital Supervisor, State Pres. C. R. Mann and Annette Catching.



Coral Gables Elks and their miniature cannon enjoyed themselves at the recent Florida State Elks Assn. Convention. The gun crew consists of, left to right: E.R. John Rosasco, Leo Frutkoff, Secy. C. I. Gobat, John Jones, and Past Exalted Rulers J. W. Liversedge and A. T. Healy.

William Wilson, second to Wanda Price, and the third to Marion Henderson.

A resolution protesting an increase in postal rates was enthusiastically adopted at this meeting, and the delegates voted to subscribe \$1,000 to the Elks National Foundation as another item of business. It was decided that the fall meeting would take place in Texarkana while the spring gathering would be held in North Little Rock.

Those in charge of the Association's business for the coming year are: Pres., Dr. C. L. Winchester, Texarkana; 1st Vice-Pres., Reuben S. Zinn, North Little Rock; 2nd Vice-Pres., C. Stell Adams,

Hot Springs; Secy., Bert H. McLain, Texarkana; Treas., Jack Ramey, Mountain Home; Sgt.-at-Arms, James I. Malham, Brinkley, Chaplain (reelected), Walter M. Ebel, Hot Springs. William H. Laubach, retiring after three years as President, becomes Trustee of his Association.

KENTUCKY

The 41st Annual Convention of the Kentucky Elks Assn. which took place at Paducah on May 26, 27 and 28, was climaxed with an address by the Nation's Vice-President, Alben W. Barkley, a member of Paducah Lodge, in

which he attacked communism and made a strong plea for a "renewal of faith in our nation, fellowmen and, above all, in Almighty God".

More than 200 persons were on hand, among them Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, who installed the new officers, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Wade H. Kepner, Special Deputy Floyd Brown, Pres. Simpson Stoner of the Ind. State Elks Assn., and C. L. Shideler, Secy. of that group.

At the Convention banquet, Vice-President Barkley received a gold card representing an Honorary Life Membership in his lodge and a Life Membership in the State Association.

Officers elected at this meeting were: Pres., Omer H. Stubbs, Covington; 1st Vice-Pres., W. S. Winstead, Madisonville; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. B. Pergrem, Richmond; 3rd Vice-Pres., Steve Soaper, Henderson; and Secy.-Treas., (re-elected) Joseph G. Kraemer, Louisville. Trustees are Tom Rogers, Paducah; Gordon Glenn, Princeton; Steve J. Banahan, Lexington; and Past Pres. George M. Rock, Paducah.

During the Saturday morning program, Mr. Stubbs presented a \$300 certificate to Phyllis Weber, winner of the Association's "outstanding student" contest. A \$100 bond, the Association's first prize in the nationwide essay contest went to Donnie Tate Hannin.

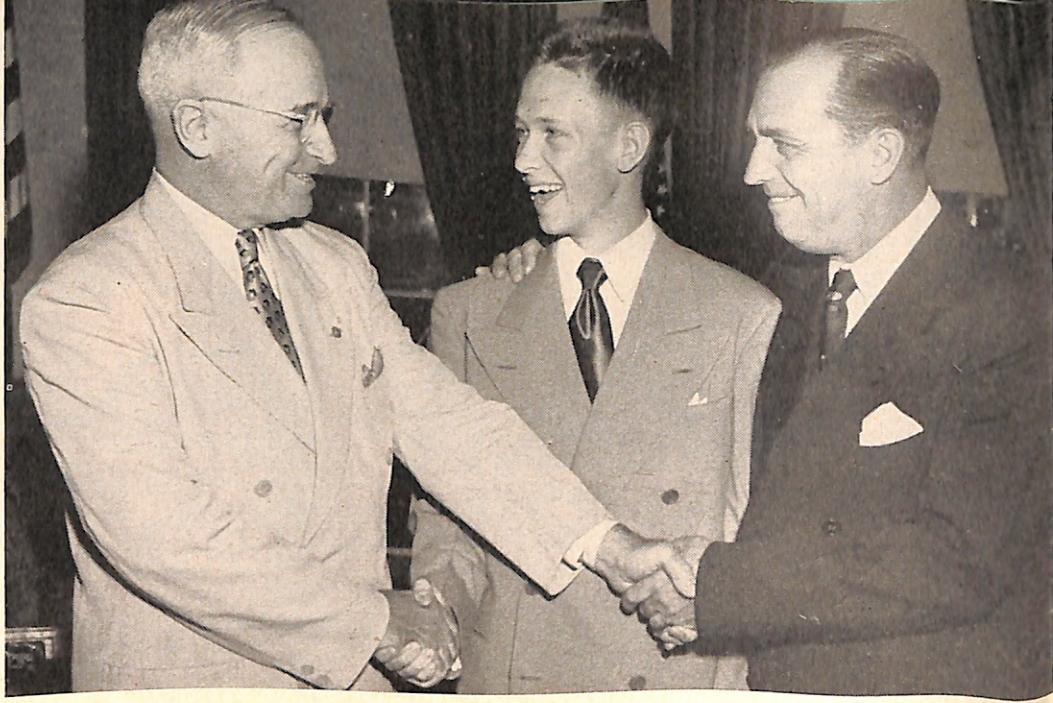
The Conventionists adopted a resolution opposing the proposed rise in postal rates, and have mailed copies to Vice-President Barkley and the United States Senators from Kentucky. During this meeting, at which a cup for the greatest percentage of increase in membership last year was presented to

(continued on page 41)

At the 41st Annual Meeting of the Ky. State Elks Assn., left to right: retiring Pres. G. M. Rock, Hon. Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President of the U. S. A., a member of the Order, and E.R. H. W. Middleton of Paducah Lodge.



Elks National Essay Contest Winners

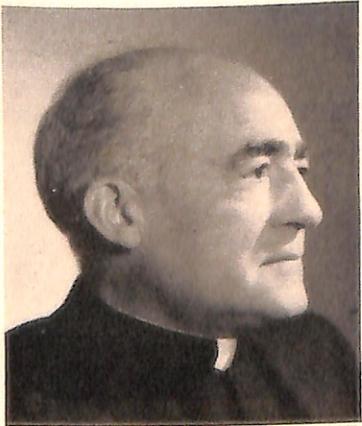


William Johnson of McAlester, Oklahoma, is congratulated at the White House by President Harry S. Truman and Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall on winning first prize in the Elks National Essay Contest on "Why Democracy Works".

America's teen-agers prove they know what Democracy is, as well as why it is the ideal type of government, in a round-up of thousands of entries in the Elks Contest.

The prize-winning essay written by William Johnson of McAlester, Oklahoma, is printed in its entirety on page 14 of this issue.

THE JUDGES



The Very Rev. Francis X. Talbot,
S. J., President of Loyola Univ.



Harold E. Stassen, President
of the Univ. of Pennsylvania.



Rabbi Dr. Samuel Belkin, Pres-
ident of Yeshiva Univ., N. Y. C.



Dorothy Joy Simmonds, of Lowell, Massachusetts, awarded second prize of a \$500 Savings Bond in the Elks Essay Contest.



Third prize winner in the Essay Contest is Grayce Ann Ahern, of Middletown, Connecticut. She received a \$250 Savings Bond.

THE prizewinning essay in the Elks National Contest on "Why Democracy Works" was written by 17-year-old William Johnson, a 1949 graduate of the McAlester, Okla., High School, and it reflected the convictions of thousands of our Nation's youth in which the Order of Elks, steadfast in its trust of our young people, has invested so much time, effort and money throughout the eighty-one years of its existence as a fraternity.

This young man, together with Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall and Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, visited President Harry S. Truman, a member of Kansas City, Mo., Lodge, at the White House late in June. The President congratulated the prize-winning student on his accomplishment, as well as the Grand Exalted Ruler on the success of the competition.

"We sponsored the contest to encourage the Nation's youth to study Democracy and learn its fundamental principles for themselves," said Mr. Hall, whose watchword during his term as leader of this Fraternity framed the title of these essays. "The response has been gratifying. Essays written by these high school students show that they understand that Democracy's principal strength lies in the fact that it serves all the people."

While in Washington, William Johnson was greeted by Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Representative Carl Albert of that State, Senator Robert S. Kerr and many others of our lawmakers who share the pride of the Order in this boy's ability in interpreting our mode of life.

The McAlester boy's essay was chosen best of 51 winners of contests conducted by the State Elks Associations in every State and in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Hundreds of thousands of high school students competed for state and local prizes that totaled \$99,741.25. Young Mr. Johnson won the \$1,000 Savings Bond which was the first prize, as well as the \$100 prize given by the Oklahoma Elks and the \$25 local lodge award.

THE national contest entries were judged by three of our country's finest minds. Harold E. Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the panel, and his associates were Rabbi Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva University of New York City, and the Very Rev. Francis X. Talbot, S.J., President of Loyola University of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Stassen, who has just finished his first term as President of the University of Pennsylvania, a familiar figure in modern America, is a former Governor of Minnesota and a Naval veteran of the recent war. Appointed one of the U. S. Delegates to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945, Mr. Stassen emerged in national politics in 1948 as one of the most important personalities in the Republican Party in the rivalry for the Presidential nomination.

Dr. Belkin has been President of Yeshiva University since 1943, a little more than two years before the University's charter was amended by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to give it the status of a full-fledged University,

the first in the Americas under Jewish auspices. Almost 1300 students from 26 of the United States and some 20 foreign countries attend Yeshiva. Born in Poland in 1911, he came to this country in 1929, and continued his studies at Harvard and Brown Universities. In 1935, he was appointed Instructor of Greek at Yeshiva College and in 1939 was made a member of the Executive Committee of the College, becoming a full professor in 1940.

The appointment of Very Rev. Francis X. Talbot, S.J., as President of Loyola College, was announced in 1947. A Philadelphian by birth, Father Talbot entered the Society of Jesus in 1906. Since 1944, when he resigned his duties as Editor of *America*, the national Catholic weekly, he engaged in writing and research at Georgetown University until his appointment to Loyola College. Founder of the Catholic Book Club and several similar projects, Father Talbot was a frequent contributor to periodicals and magazines. He has written several books and has received many academic honors. He served as Auxiliary Chaplain at Fort Myer, Va., during the last war.

This brief sketch of the three men in whom the Order placed the trust of judging the entries in this contest shows the calibre of their character and proves the prerequisites which qualified them so well for the responsibility of choosing the winners in this competition.

TO RETURN to the students, William Johnson is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Johnson. His father is the Pastor of McAlester's First Presbyterian Church. Winner of the second prize, a \$500 Savings Bond, is Dorothy J. Simmonds, who is also 17 years old and graduated this June from Lowell, Mass., High School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Simmonds. Winner of the third prize and a \$250 Savings Bond is Grayce Ann Ahern, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ahern of Middletown, Conn.

For the general excellence of their entries, each of the following students received a \$50 Savings Bond: Dot Taylor, 18, Curundu, Canal Zone; Stephen Mudd, 17, St. Louis, Mo.; Jim Kovacs, 15, a native of Budapest, Hungary, who came to this country with his parents in 1939, Arcadia, Calif.; William Wilson, 16, Little Rock, Ark.; Bonnie Joy Chaffee, 18, Saginaw, Mich.

The success of this contest was exceeded only by the importance of its subject. In the words of William Johnson, "Democracy encourages unhampered initiative in the individual, rather than placing him at the mercy of those who would regiment him to their own way of restricted working and living."

The Order of Elks encourages unhampered initiative in the youth of our country, and finds that its faith in the young people of our country is not misplaced.

His home town newspaper, the McAlester, Okla., News-Capital applauded his editorial as follows:

"These are the pen-on-paper thoughts born in the mind of a boy reared by Christian parents, taught in a typical American public school system, influenced by the environment of a typical broad-visioned community of the southwest United States. What greater tribute shall there be to this kind of living?"

The Tulsa, Oklahoma World remarked:

"...such items convince even the confirmed pessimist that not all our boys and girls are yearning to simply 'get by' or to slide past in a fast automobile. We have plenty of them who work and effectively try to help."

AMERICAN YOUTH SPEAKS FOR DEMOCRACY

By HARRY H. SCHLACHT

Let every child learn from the cradle to the grave
That his first and last duty is to his country.

Today we join with President Truman in honoring William Johnson. He is the 17-year-old student of McAlester, Okla., High School. He is the winner of the \$1,000 prize in the National Essay Contest on "Why Democracy Works."

We congratulate the all-American Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for initiating this all-American contest.

It is a great organization of one million Americans.

It is a great organization of one million patriots, who believe in the Constitution of the United States, who subscribe to the constitutional guarantees of liberty and equality, and who love our God-blessed country.

"We sponsored the contest to encourage the Nation's youth to study democracy and learn its fundamental principles for themselves," declared George I. Hall, the Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks. "The purpose has been gratifying. The essays written by these high school students show that they understand that democracy's strength lies in the fact that it serves all the people."

Harold E. Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania was National Chairman. Rabbi Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva University, and Rev. Francis X. Talbot were his associates on the committee.

Let young America speak for democracy, that noble heritage won with the sword of courage, baptized with the blood of patriots and cleansed with the tears of their loved ones.

Let us hear the voice of young America, the hope of our democracy, the salvation of our civilization.

Our American youth will uphold our American tradition.

Our American youth will crush any effort to undermine our glorious nation.

(Essay was printed here.)

May we transmit to an invisible posterity our democracy, not tarnished but made brighter with careful use.

May we transmit to unborn generations our blessed democracy, not diminished but made greater through its extension to liberty-loving people everywhere.

May the glorious order of the Elks—dedicated to God, country and our fellow man—shine on with increasing luster and glory.

Guard Blessed America.
God Bless America.

Reprinted from New York Journal-American

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY By WILLIAM JOHNSON, McAlester, Oklahoma

"Why Democracy Works"

We, in the United States, are truly "heirs of all the ages," building upon a foundation of the vast experiences of others. From the years of the Anglo-Saxons to our present time, we have been building a democracy. A place where, guaranteed by our Constitution, all men are considered equal. Here men are given the right to worship when and where they may wish, an opportunity to enjoy their own leisure and to carry out their own desires in so far as these do not interfere with or endanger the rights, the privileges and the lives of other people.

But why is this possible? Why can we in the United States live in comparative peace and security while so many in the world suffer? One very good reason for this difference is that the people are themselves the best guardians of their liberty. If the people are the power in their country, no petty demagogue or selfish tyrant can long take away their cherished rights. This is exactly what a democracy is. For democracy is that way of self-government by which the many choose the few who are to carry out their mandates instead of the few determining the will of the many. Democracy is, in the words of that great American leader, Abraham Lincoln, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Democracy determines that the will of the many shall prevail, not the will of the few.

Democracy encourages unhampered initiative in the individual, rather than placing him at the mercy of those who would regiment him to their own way of restricted working and living. As a civilized, intelligent individual, respected for his individuality, he has the right to protest against wrongs which may be done against him and other men and is encouraged to seek correction of these wrongs in an orderly and worthy manner in courts set up for his protection.

This principle of living, based on the Golden Rule, is that which dictators dread and tyrants fear. Its deepest concern is to protect human rights instead of exploiting the people who should possess these rights.

Democracy encourages and fosters

the public school, whereby every child has the same opportunity to learn how to make a living, and also how to live a life which is useful and abundant, both for himself and his fellowmen.

Every person is given the right to speak whatever his mind and his heart may dictate; the right to say whatever he desires about his government and the defects in his society, provided, of course, he does not speak words of treason, or those which counsel the tearing down instead of the building up of free institutions, or the jeopardizing of the inherent rights of free men and women.

Where all men are considered equal, the human spirit is exalted rather than crushed. Here men are granted an abundance of life instead of the pitiful existence which is the lot of millions who live under the dread shadow of dictators and secret police or even those in whose country freedom has been only partially achieved.

Democracy is an ideal, a way of life that is embedded in the heart of every American citizen, conversely every American citizen is democracy.

Throughout the years, since the establishment of our government, we, as a nation and as individuals have made mistakes. Hence, we realize that democracy is not a perfect government, but we also realize that under our Constitution we can correct our mistakes and that we grow in stature by our experiences. Perhaps our American democracy will never reach perfection, because our ideals advance with our progress, but we can make it serve more and more people better as the years go on. Our goal is to put laughter in the eyes of little children, hope in the hearts of youth, and contentment on the faces of the aged, instead of leaving all these with the despair and the hopelessness which is the universal and grim bequest to all who live in lands where democracy is unknown.

The ultimate worth and value of a government is determined by its end results. The results of democracy are so evident that they prove beyond any shadow of doubt it is the finest form of government ever conceived by man.



NEWSLETTER

WASHINGTON

OTHER COUNTRIES frequently boast of their great public works. In the U.S., only the more spectacular projects make the news—the TVA's, the Boulder Dams and the Grand Coulees. Why? Because undertakings of only slightly lesser magnitude are now almost commonplace here.

For example, the reclamation program in 17 western states is now progressing at a \$250,000,000-a-year rate. Since 1902, 5,000,000 acres of western lands have been brought under irrigation by dams which have made approximately 2,800,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power available. Work is now under way on contracts in force totaling \$457,000,000. The goal? To bring another 5,000,000 acres under irrigation; add another 2,200,000 kilowatts by 1955. If accomplished, the program will double in six years the acreage and kilowatt achievements of '47.

TIRED OF THINKING? Then maybe the "electronic brain" machine developed by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture will solve your problem. The contents of almost 500,000 conventional library cards can be stored on the 35 mm. film of the machine. A researcher wishing to obtain everything the machine possesses on a particular subject simply places a master key card in the mechanism. Then the selector's photoelectric eyes, scanning the film at a rate of more than 60,000 subjects a minute, automatically selects the desired frames and copies them on a separate film through the use of high-speed photo-flash techniques. Use of the machine is expected to reduce to minutes searches for scientific references which formerly have required days and weeks.

THREE GROUPS of winged invaders are now being repelled by an Agriculture Department "air force" of bug-killing airplanes. The 1949 season opened with airplane spray attacks on the gypsy moth in northeastern states, grasshoppers in Wyoming and Montana and spruce budworms in Oregon and Maine. The insecticide used is DDT. Although not affecting birds and mammals in the pound-per-acre dosage used, heavier applications employed successfully to combat Dutch elm disease in localized areas in New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana have been followed by reports of bird losses. Investigations are now being made to determine whether the bird deaths

can be traced to the DDT and new insecticides are being tested in the hope of finding a treatment which will kill the elm's insect enemies without injuring the birds.

MAYBE IT'S THE HOT WEATHER. Or maybe Costa Rican public utilities are not up to U.S. standards. At any rate, Commerce Department officials report that users of electricity in Cartago, Costa Rica, recently went on strike. They refused to pay their electric bills until assured the service would be improved.

FROM ANOTHER LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRY comes news of a discovery which ultimately may affect the price of eggs in the United States. Poultry feeding experiments conducted in Guatemala by native and U.S. scientists have revealed that the common beggarweed has a protein content of as much as 19 per cent, and is equal to, or better than, alfalfa when chopped and added to poultry rations.

ALTHOUGH THE BUSINESS POPULATION is decreasing, the Department of Commerce has just issued a new guide for those who may still be interested in starting new small businesses. Entitled "Financial Considerations in the Establishment of a New Small Business", the booklet provides information on capital requirements and capital sources.

YOU MAY HAVE GUessed IT after reading your daily newspaper comic strips. At any rate, the Census Bureau has now confirmed it as a fact that the number of very young children in the United States has reached an all-time peak. Out of a total population of 146½ million, there are 15 million children under 5 years old. But older folks are getting more numerous, too, Census says. Those over 65 now number nearly 11 million.

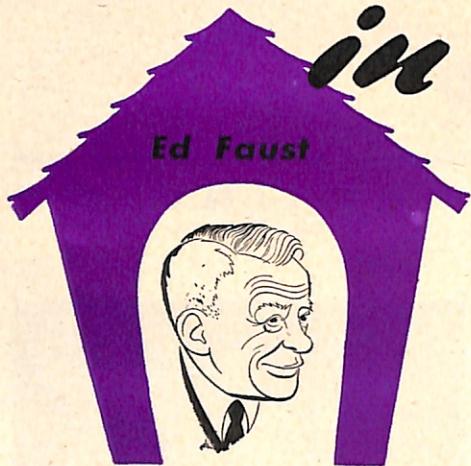
FEDERAL OFFICIALS have been making frantic efforts recently to take care of a wheat surplus of immense proportions. A crop of 1.6 billion bushels is now anticipated—a supply 30 to 60 million bushels above the level at which a proclamation for marketing quotas would be required by law. In an effort to mobilize the maximum production capacity for farm storage facilities, Agriculture officials already have called manufacturers and suppliers of on-the-farm type grain storage facilities here for a conference.



A MAJOR ELEMENT of strength in the present business situation is noted by the Commerce Department. This is the remaining backlog of demand for equipment. Recent estimates show that, despite high production levels, the Nation's deferred replacements, based on prewar survival rates, are still high. These deferred replacements in the automotive field are estimated at about 6,000,000 automobiles, 1½ million trucks and several hundred thousand tractors. There are big backlog of demand in the railroad, electric utility and telephone fields as well.

WHILE UNEMPLOYMENT is increasing, Agriculture Department surveys show that city families are spending 32 per cent of their weekly income for food, a much larger share than they were devoting to edibles at the time of the last survey, six years ago. At the same time, the department reports, the farmer's share of the food dollar is the lowest in six years. Farmers recently have been getting less than half of each dollar spent by consumers for farm food products for the first time since May, 1943. Incidentally, preliminary surveys also indicate that farmers' cash receipts, and probably gross income, may be down as much as seven per cent by the time the final reports for the first half of 1949 are in.

HERE IS ONE CHECK few will want to pick up—the Nation's liquor bill for last year. Commerce officials recently figured up the total and it came to \$8.8 billion. While the total figure represents a decline of some nine per cent from that of the previous year, consumption of distilled spirits fell more—from \$5.06 million to \$3.9 million.



in the Doghouse

Man's best friend is tops in history;

he has been written up for 5000 years.

OF ALL animals, the dog perhaps has been the one mentioned most frequently in the annals of history. Mr. and Mrs. Horse probably run Fido a close second, but the dog is tops as a figure of history, if only because he entered into partnership with man long before the horse became domesticated. Then, too, he entered more closely into the life of man and still occupies that relationship. Archeologists tell us that, before history was recorded, there are evidences that the dog was part of the human family circle. Fossilized canine remains have been found along with those of human remains in mounds and caves in widely separated parts of the world. Certain ancient peoples, the Egyptians particularly, regarded the dog so highly that they deified him, one of the chief of those deities being Anubis, god of the Necropolis (the dead), conductor of the dead to the Hereafter. It was the Egyptians who first noted the brightest star of the heavens, Canis Major or Sirius, the dog star, because its showing marked the beginning of the overflow of the Nile which led to the growing of crops, without which there was famine.

In the tombs of the royalty of that nation are to be seen today carvings of dogs, and carefully preserved mummified remains of them have been found side by side with their masters. Homer, epic poet of ancient Greece, praised the dog because, according to him, Ulysses' dog penetrated his disguise after his years of wandering and revealed his identity to his wife. Again, in Greek mythology, we read of Cerberus, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to Hades. To catch and confine Cerberus was one of the last labors of Hercules.

Considering his long association with man and his record for fidelity, it seems strange that the dog has taken so long to win recognition. Strange, too, when you consider that among the more than 200,000 distinct species of animal life, the dog is the only one that has joined man voluntarily and is the only animal that will defend man and his property.

To return to Ancient Greece, we

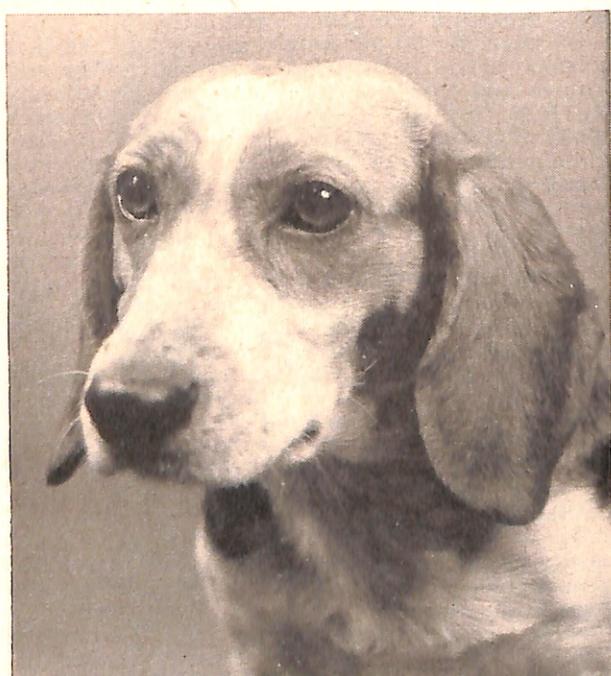
find Xenophon, Athenian historian, writing about two types of hound that were used successfully on small furred game. One he designates as "the Castorean", supposedly a favorite of the demi-god Castor. The other he names the "fox dog", reputedly a cross between the dog and the fox.

Two of the earliest breeds known today, and ones regarded as being very much like those of their ancestors, are the Afghan hound and the Greyhound. The Afghan actually is an Egyptian dog that, through the centuries, found its way into Afghanistan where it eventually became practically extinct and was revived as a modern breed through the interest of British army officers during World War I. The Greyhound was known among the Greeks and is said to derive its name from its ancient designation, the "Greek hound". The name "Greyhound" has nothing to do with the color of the dog as it comes in a variety of colors. As a matter of fact, the modern standard for these dogs states that color is immaterial. A manuscript of the Ninth Century shows a picture of Elfric, Duke of Mercia, ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom, with his huntsman and a pair of Greyhounds. One of the oldest English laws, written after the Danes had overrun England, was enacted in Parliament at Winchester in 1016 and deals thusly with the Greyhound: "No meane Person may keepe any greihounds, but freemen may keepe greihounds . . ."

A comparatively rare breed (only three were registered with the American Kennel Club during May of this year) is the mastiff, which ranks historically with the Afghan and the Greyhound. In his description of his invasion of Britain in 55 B. C., Caesar mentions them as having fought along with their British masters, making a deep impression on the Roman legions for their bravery and fighting ability. So strong was this impression that specimens of

these dogs were brought back to Rome to fight and conquer other dogs at the Roman circus. During Anglo-Saxon times in England, these dogs were known as "ban-dogs", meaning "tie-dogs"—tied during the day; loose at night. At that period it was compulsory for peasants to keep such dogs, one mastiff for each two "villains". A villain in those days was not the rascal we know as a villain today. He was simply a low-caste farmer, a feudal tenant, vassal to an overlord. Herodotus, Greek historian of the Fourth Century, tells that Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire (553 B.C.) received a valued gift of a mastiff from the King of Albania. Cyrus pitted it against a bull, but the mastiff wasn't a scrapper and Cyrus had the dog killed. Those were not live-and-let-live days, as you may recall from your history. Herodotus further says that the Albanian King later sent Cyrus another dog of this breed, this time a lady dog. With the animal came a message that the mastiff was such a royal animal that it would naturally disdain such an opponent as a bull and urged that it be sent against a lion or an elephant. As the story goes, Cyrus matched this

(Continued on page 48)



Head study of Beagle photographed by Ylla.

IT'S A MAN'S WORLD

UNCLE SAM'S NEW KING PIN



As a prospective taxpayer, the businessman is the man of the hour.

BY DICKSON HARTWELL



IT IS my pleasure, or my duty, at least, to report that the man of the hour in these United States is, of all people, the businessman. After a couple of generations of being trust-busted, kicked, beaten and ignored he appears again to be king pin. This is not the result of any new virtue or inherent merit, but because, despite politicians and high water, he is one of the few remaining types on earth who still has any money or knows how to make it.

Our Federal government, with its annual hunger for \$40 billion and up, has lately discovered that \$40 billion ain't hay and consequently cannot be supplied by farmers who are busily growing potatoes for which people pay, but not to eat. Uncle Sam has to raise those billions somewhere and in desperation has found an ideal supplier—the man of business. As a prospective taxpayer the businessman is a gent of another gene. He must be kept fat and prospering for the same reason a dairyman keeps

his cows contented — when he squeezes he wants them to give down with the milk twice a day. And when Uncle Sam squeezes he wants somebody to give down with the taxes four times a year, and no complaints about its hurting.

There is almost nothing our newly benevolent government won't do to keep the taxpayers paying. This probably reaches its apex in its desire to provide emergency treatment to business men who, commercially speaking, aren't quite bright and who might at any moment, therefore, commercially speaking, expire and become, instead of tax payers, tax absorbers. In the days when Uncle Sam needed but a piddling \$3 billion a year to keep peace among the pork barrelers he took no interest in business, especially small business, acting merely as a sort of disinterested visitor from Mars while the competition chopped the hapless to pieces. Only with an occasional anti-trust suit—a favorite but abortive way of making little ones out of big ones—did our austere bureaucracy deign to recognize the existence of businessmen.

All this now has changed. In Washington and also in 42 field offices throughout the country there has

been set up in the ubiquitous Department of Commerce a substantial and expert staff of government men who believe no taxpayer, however dumb, with their help, need fail in business and cease to be a source of revenue. This elaborate and effective agency is dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal and no one of them should thereafter be permitted to fall below the standards of requirements of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Nobody knows how many small business failures they may have prevented in the last four years, at an annual cost of less than 1/1,000 of a super-carrier, but the total must have been significant. The government still seems able to pay Washington clerical employees higher wages than similar employees are paid by the businessmen the new agency was created to save for dear old B.I.R.

The Commerce Department people do a smart job. Backbone of their program is preventive: trying to keep squareheads out of round holes. To do so they distribute a remarkable series of some forty booklets—some of which are 300 pages long—from which even the simplest Simon can learn the fundamental do's and

(Continued on page 46)

ELKS NATIONAL TRAPSHOOTING CONTEST AT CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND



Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan, of Portland, Oregon, presents The Elks Magazine Trophy to the winning team from Tillamook. From left to right: Walt Fisher, C. H. "Bus" Christenson, Everett M. Condit, Harold Stone, Carl Jossy, mgr., Mr. Lonergan, E.R. A. D. Lloyd and Ed Van Tress.

Five-man team event is feature of two-day contest.

MAKING it three wins in a row, the team from Tillamook, Oregon, Lodge, No. 1437, took the National Five-Man Team Championship at the Elks National Trapshooting Contest held July 12 at the Dover Bay Gun Club as one of the events of the 1949 Grand Lodge Convention in Cleveland. Runner-up was the team from Atchison, Kansas, Lodge, No. 647. In addition to winning the official team and individual trophies, the team from Tillamook retired the

Lord Calvert trophy graciously donated to the annual Elks National Trapshooting Contest several years ago by Calvert Distillers Corp. The trophy is a beautiful silver cup. Having won the team event at Portland in 1947, and again last year at the Convention in Philadelphia, Tillamook had two legs on the Lord Calvert Trophy and this year it became the permanent possession of the Lodge. This team also won the special award contributed this year by

The Elks Magazine and the Atchison team won the plaque donated by the magazine. Both teams are shown in the pictures on this page, with Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan making the presentations at the Dover Bay Gun Club.

That the team event was no walk-away for the team from Oregon is evidenced by the fact that the Atchison team was second by only three targets, the final score being 470 to 467. The shoot could have gone either way until the fourth and final round of 25 targets was fired. High spot of the two-day event was the perfect score of 100 that Walt Fisher, member of the Tillamook team, scored in the team event. Fisher is the 1948 trapshooting champion of the Oregon State Elks.

The Dover Bay Gun Club is located on the shores of Lake Erie about ten miles west of Cleveland. The shooting conditions were excellent for both days, since not only was the weather perfect but the stations were located so that the shooters fired towards the Lake, with the water forming the background for the targets. However, many of the shooters were bothered by the variable breezes from the Lake that caused the targets to dip or rise on unexpected occasions. While the wind sometimes caused erratic flight of the targets, it in no way detracted from the sport and was as fair for one shooter as another, although it contributed to lower scoring. Few of the shooters had fired under such conditions.

Over thirty lodges from various parts of the country were represented at the trapshooting contest.



The runner-up team from Atchison, Kansas, receives The Elks Magazine plaque from Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lonergan. Left to right: Ray Frazier, Bud Fisher, Matt Calovich, captain, Mr. Lonergan, J. T. Frakes and D. C. Parker.

Rod and Gun

No longer a secret, the Uncle Dudley fly still is bad for educated trout.

BY DAN HOLLAND



THE deadliest of all streamer flies for low, clear water and educated trout, as far as I am concerned, is called the Uncle Dudley, although that's not its name—if it has a name. And if it does have a name, only one man knows and he won't tell. The story of the Uncle Dudley is a legendary one, and it involves several of America's most renowned fly fishermen.

The Uncle Dudley was created by a mastermind among trout fishermen and took its first swim in the Beaverkill more than twenty years ago. This was in the days of giants on the Beaverkill, when the trout were old and wise and the fishermen the most exacting of purists. These were men who had pulled themselves up by their own bootstraps, who had advanced the fine art of trout deception with the artificial fly from clumsy adolescence to its most advanced state of perfection. They were interested in deceiving and catching trout, not in killing them, and after a trout had been caught and released a few times his education was so complete that even these mighty fishermen were often hard pressed for results. The trout of the Beaverkill in those fabulous days were cultured trout, very cultured.

ONE hot day in August when the water was low and as clear as the air itself even the masters were having their troubles. The trout could not be fooled. Conditions were so impossible that John Taintor Foote and Johnny Woodruff, well known to the trout of the Beaverkill and to fishermen the world over, were experiencing unaccustomed difficulty in taking fish. Then they saw the creator of the Uncle Dudley working his way downstream, and they stopped in amazement, and they reeled in their lines, and they sat down and watched. The creator was taking trout after trout. He was a good fisherman, they knew, but not that good. Being sociable fellows, they approached this performer of miracles to pass the time of day, and the gentleman, being a trout fisherman true to the name, reeled in his line, cupped the mysterious lure out of sight in his hand, and passed the time of day. After several more attempts and numerous veiled references to the subject, they still

failed to get a look at the deadly fly.

It just happened that the rest of that day either John Foote or Johnny Woodruff was fishing in the neighborhood of this supercatcher of trout. They knew that he was an excellent fisherman, and they also knew that even the best make mistakes. Eventually he did, and by the rarest coincidence Johnny Woodruff noticed exactly the branch of the hemlock on which the fly snapped off. He went calmly about his business and left the man on his hands and knees searching under every blade of grass and every leaf for his lost lure. That night, with the aid of a flashlight, they plucked the little streamer fly from the branch and spirited it away to New York City.

They didn't know of any professional flytier in America who could be trusted with so momentous a secret, so they had their fly but no way

of duplicating it. After carefully considering the record of their friend and my father, Ray Holland, they decided that possibly he could be trusted and came to him for advice. At a closed conference they passed on Dad's suggestion to send the fly to an excellent but obscure flytier in Ireland named Judkins. Judkins returned a gross of the beautiful little streamers and the trio dubbed the fly Uncle Dudley for no reason whatsoever.

Shortly after that I was initiated to the clan and became one of the privileged few to know of and fish with the legendary Uncle Dudley. Since I am not the master trout fisherman who was its creator or the trio who named it, I have not experienced their phenomenal success with the fly; but on certain hot August days, when the water is low and clear and

(Continued on page 52)



Illustration by Ronald McLeod

At San Francisco, Calif., Lodge for the visit to the Bay District lodges, left to right: E.R. John J. Fahey, Jr., George I. Hall and D.D. Henry J. Budde.



Agreeing on Americanism are three prominent visitors to Sacramento, Calif., Lodge, left to right: George I. Hall, Governor Earl Warren of California and Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis.



The Grand Exalted Ruler witnesses the presentation of a \$5,000 check by E.R. E. O'Brien of Richmond, Calif., Lodge to P.E.R. B. W. Richardson, President of the Richmond Boys' Club, an annual event. The lodge has spent \$25,000 on the Club since its inception in 1944. About 500 members of the Club, all shouting at once, were on hand to greet the Order's leader.



Grand Exalted Ruler Hall is pictured with P.E.R.'s of San Rafael, Calif., Lodge, State Ritualistic Champions and second-place National winners last year. Left to right: Fred Hines, M. F. Donohue, Robert Anderson, Robert Brusatori, Mr. Hall, J. A. Stutt, G. A. Corwin and Trustee Chris Webb.

THE GRAND EXALTED RULER'S

Visits

After a wonderful sojourn in Hawaii, Grand Exalted Ruler and Mrs. Hall returned to Los Angeles, Calif., via *Stratocruiser* on May 26th. Accompanied by Past Grand Exalted Ruler and Mrs. L. A. Lewis, Calif. State Pres. and Mrs. Morley H. Golden, the leader of the Order and his wife visited VENTURA, CALIF., LODGE, NO. 1430, where Mr. Hall delivered one of his famous dynamic addresses on Americanism. A brief stop was made at the

local broadcasting studio where the Grand Exalted Ruler was interviewed, prior to the visitors' proceeding to the ranch home of Adolpho Camarillo. This ranch is the last of the grants recognized by the United States from Mexico. After a pleasant luncheon, Mr. Hall addressed a large delegation of Elks and their ladies from Oxnard, Santa Barbara and Ventura Lodges.

The party then proceeded to the home of TAFT LODGE NO. 1527 for a brief visit before continuing on to BAKERSFIELD LODGE NO. 266, where Mr. Hall and his party were entertained by the lodge officers at a dinner, followed by a lodge meeting attended by about 500 Elks.

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE NO. 3 had the pleasure of being host to the Grand

Exalted Ruler, State Pres. Golden, District Deputies Henry J. Budde and John B. Morey, on the 27th and 650 Elks turned out for this momentous event which was highlighted by a dinner and lodge meeting.

On the 28th at the home of SAN RAFAEL LODGE NO. 1108, Mr. Hall addressed a group of Elks and their ladies and after a brief visit, went on to RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1251 where a \$5,000 check was presented to the Boys Club sponsored by the lodge. The Boys Club home is located in the heart of the largest Federal Housing Project in the Nation.

That day luncheon was enjoyed by the travelers at BERKELEY LODGE NO. 1002 where about 250 members, including Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, joined the travelers. An afternoon visit was paid to SAN MATEO LODGE NO. 1112 and later Mr. Hall addressed about 750 Elks at a banquet held by PALO ALTO LODGE NO. 1471, a California West Central District meeting.

STOCKTON LODGE NO. 218 was the next California branch of the Order to be visited by Mr. Hall at luncheon on May 31st, and then the New York visitors visited SACRAMENTO LODGE NO. 6, where about 650 members attended a meeting to hear the Grand Exalted Ruler after a banquet provided by the lodge officers at which California's Governor, Earl Warren, was another guest. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lewis introduced this year's leader to the group in which were State Pres. Golden, Past Presidents Robert S. Redington, Stephen A. Compas, Horace R. Wisely, Earl J. Williams, James F. Shanly, Past Grand Est. Lead. Knight F. Eugene Dayton, District Deputies Dudley Fortin and Donald Cox and many former Asso. leaders and Deputies.

The first of June found the members of RENO, NEV., LODGE, NO. 597, rolling out the red carpet for their distinguished visitor whom they honored with the initiation of a class of candidates, following a dinner. About 750 Elks were on hand.

SUSANVILLE LODGE NO. 1487 welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their companions on June 2nd at a luncheon attended by approximately 200 persons. Later the group was entertained by REDDING LODGE NO. 1073 when Mr. Hall's party was joined by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan, and Oregon's District Deputies, Frank Hise and William L. Stollmack, who were on hand for the banquet and meeting at which about 250 Elks were present.

The following day the Grand Exalted Ruler and his party were met at the Klamath Falls city limits by cowboys and a police escort and were taken to the home of KLAMATH FALLS LODGE NO. 1247 for a meeting.

On the 4th, Mr. Hall addressed the

delegates to the **OREGON STATE ELKS ASSN.** Convention and presented both the Elks National Foundation awards and the Klamath Falls Lodge scholarship prizes of \$500 each to the boy and girl winners. After luncheon the Grand Exalted Ruler led the very fine State Association parade which was augmented by jet planes overhead. A barbecue followed, later a ball game, and then Mr. Hall addressed about 2500 men and women at the Purple Ball at the Armory. The report of the Oregon State Association Meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

BEND, ORE., LODGE, NO. 1371, was the next port of call on the 5th, the same day Mr. Hall inspected the handsome new home of **LEBANON LODGE NO. 1663** before proceeding to Portland.

Accompanied by Judge Lonergan and D.D. Hise, Mr. Hall visited **HOOD RIVER LODGE NO. 1507** on the 6th where Mr. Hall laid the cornerstone for the new lodge building and then addressed a large public gathering. After a dinner given by the present and past officers of the lodge, the lodge room of No. 1507 was dedicated by the Grand Exalted Ruler in the presence of about 200 Elks and their wives.

On the 7th, Mr. Hall, Judge Lonergan and Mr. Hise visited the University of Oregon Medical School, and the Eye Clinic there which is sponsored by the Oregon State Elks Association. Luncheon followed at the home of **PORTLAND LODGE NO. 142**, and at 5:30 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left Oregon on the "City of Portland" for Chicago.

Back East, the Grand Exalted Ruler traveled to **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**, on June 12th to be the principal speaker at the Flag Day Exercises sponsored by the **PENNA. SOUTHEAST DISTRICT**. Uniformed bands, color guards and marching units from 125 Pennsylvania lodges formed the parade for the opening ceremonies. A reception and banquet followed at which Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelow introduced Mr. Hall who addressed a distinguished group of Elks and their ladies. Open house and dancing came later at Philadelphia Lodge No. 2.

Mr. Hall's next official visit was made to Albany for the **NEW YORK STATE ELKS ASSOCIATION** Convention on June 16, 17 and 18. This report will be published in a subsequent issue.

**Notice Regarding
Application for Residence
At Elks National Home**

The Board of Grand Trustees reports that there are several rooms at the Elks National Home awaiting applications from members qualified for admission. Applications will be considered in the order in which received.

For full information, write Robert A. Scott, Superintendent, Elks National Home, Bedford, Va.



At Houston, Tex., Lodge, left to right: E.R. Arthur J. Manson, Jr., Mrs. George I. Hall, the Grand Exalted Ruler and Mrs. Manson.



E.R. D. W. Percival, left, of El Centro, Calif., Lodge, welcomes Mr. Hall, Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis, State Pres. M. H. Golden, State Vice-Pres. Allen Yourman and D.D. R. N. Traver and their wives.



Another California visit was made to Santa Ana Lodge where officers and members were pictured with Mr. Hall and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lewis.



On a brief call to Ontario, Calif., Lodge, Mr. Hall was photographed with many State dignitaries, including D.D.'s Robert N. Traver and John P. Martin, Jr., as well as Mr. Lewis, and officers and members of the lodge.



On the Grand Exalted Ruler's visit to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lodge were, left to right: P.E.R.'s John F. Albano, Edward Boland, and Ernest L. Tinklepaugh; P.D.D. James A. Gunn, P.E.R. Edward Myer, Mr. Hall, E.R. R. H. Martin, Chaplain Rev. T. E. Kaminski, State Pres. John J. Sweeney, District Deputy Victor Levitt, Jr., and P.D.D. J. E. Vigeant.



THE GRAND LODGE

CONVENTION

Cleveland, Ohio, July, 1949

THE Grand Lodge opened its 85th meeting in the Music Hall of the Public Auditorium, on the shores of Lake Erie, in the City of Cleveland, Sunday, July 10, 1949.

The Music Hall, while a large auditorium in its own right, is simply a part of a huge structure known as the Public Auditorium which houses exhibit halls, gymnasiums and complete facilities for the holding of conventions.

The Grand Exalted Ruler set the theme of the four-day session with a fearless and forthright attack on Reds and Pinks, isms and subversives. "We in the United States are perfectly satisfied with our form of government", he said. Mr. Hall called on the "adults of America to look to education in democracy of American youth". He said American youth will not swallow communism or any other godless totalitarian philosophy if the facts are known. To bring the facts before our young people, he said, Americans must strive to educate them in the ideal of democracy.

Mayor Amos I. Kauffman of Lakewood, Ohio, welcomed the convention

to the cities of Cleveland and Lakewood.

A highlight of the opening session was the presentation of college scholarship awards in the Elks National Foundation's annual "Most Valuable Student" competition. Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, presented checks for \$800 each to Bonnie Jean Hirsch, 18, of Eau Claire, Wis., and James Nelson Rosse, 17, of Omaha, Neb.

The top winners received a handsome ovation and both the young people responded with fitting words.

The huge auditorium was beautifully decorated and an elaborate musical program was presented, including a medley of favorite airs by the Indiana Chanters. Grand Chaplain Rev. George L. Nuckolls delivered the invocation as well as the benediction at the end of the program.

The Chairman of the Convention Committee, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick, welcomed the large audience on behalf of the Committee and acknowledged the welcomes of Mayor Kauffman and State President John K. Maurer of the Ohio State Elks Association.

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION

THE first business session of the 85th meeting of the Grand Lodge opened at 9:30 Monday morning, July 10, in the Music Hall of the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. The Grand Esquire opened the proceedings, after which an

invocation was delivered by Grand Chaplain Rev. George L. Nuckolls, Gunison, Col., Lodge, No. 1623.

Grand Exalted Ruler Hall then presented the Grand Lodge Officers: M. H. Starkweather, Tucson, Ariz., Lodge, No. 385, Grand Esteemed Leading Knight; B. A. Whitmire, Hendersonville, N. C., Lodge, No. 1616, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight; O. J. Fisher, Greeley, Col., Lodge, No. 809, Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight; J. E. Masters, Charleroi, Pa., Lodge, No. 494, Grand Secretary; Joseph B. Kyle, Gary, Ind., Lodge, No. 1152, Grand Treasurer; Andrew W. Parnell, Appleton, Wis., Lodge, No. 337, Grand Tiler; Chester W. Siegmund, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Lodge, No. 972, Grand Inner Guard; Rev. George L. Nuckolls, Grand Chaplain; C. A. Kremser, Lakewood, O., Lodge, No. 1350, Grand Esquire; Secretary to Grand Exalted Ruler George M. Hall, his son.

Grand Exalted Ruler Hall next introduced the Past Grand Exalted Rulers present: Raymond Benjamin, Napa, Calif., Lodge, No. 832; James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass., Lodge, No. 61; Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill., Lodge, No. 664; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa., Lodge, No. 494; James G. McFarland, Watertown, S. D., Lodge, No. 838; Charles H. Grakelow, Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge, No. 2; John F. Malley, Springfield, Mass., Lodge, No. 61; Murray Hulbert, New York, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1; John R. Coen, Sterling, Col., Lodge, No. 1336; Floyd E. Thompson, Moline, Ill., Lodge, No. 556;



Past Grand Exalted Ruler Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation, presents "Most Valuable Student" awards to Bonnie Jean Hirsch and James Nelson Rosse.

Michael F. Shannon, Los Angeles, Calif., Lodge, No. 99; James T. Hallinan, Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge, No. 878; David Sholtz, Daytona Beach, Fla., Lodge, No. 1141; Charles Spencer Hart, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lodge, No. 842; Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Toledo, O., Lodge, No. 53; Henry C. Warner, Dixon, Ill., Lodge, No. 779; John S. McClelland, Atlanta, Ga., Lodge, No. 78; E. Mark Sullivan, Boston, Mass., Lodge, No. 10; Frank J. Lonergan, Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 142; Dr. Robert S. Barrett, Alexandria, Va., Lodge, No. 758; Wade H. Kepner, Wheeling, W. Va., Lodge, No. 28; Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan, Wis., Lodge, No. 299 and L. A. Lewis, Anaheim, Calif., Lodge, No. 1345. After the twenty-three Past Grand Exalted Rulers in attendance at the convention assembled on the stage, they were received with a standing ovation.

The Grand Exalted Ruler followed these introductions by reading a letter from President Harry S. Truman, which appears on page 1 of this issue.

After reading this letter Mr. Hall introduced the Board of Grand Trustees: Hugh W. Hicks, Jackson, Tenn., Lodge, No. 192; Sam Stern, Fargo, N. D., Lodge, No. 260; Howard R. Davis, Williamsport, Pa., Lodge, No. 173; D. E. Lambourne, Salt Lake City, Utah, Lodge, No. 85; Arnold Westermann, Louisville, Ky., Lodge, No. 8.

On behalf of the Credentials Committee, H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman, stated that 1910 Grand Lodge delegates already were present in Cleveland.

Former Postmaster General James A. Farley came to the platform amid cheers and an ovation and spoke briefly, expressing his appreciation of Mr. Hall's introduction and wishing the members a happy and successful convention.

Members from distant lodges, Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Guam, then were introduced by the Grand Exalted Ruler.

District Deputy Thomas J. Wolff, of Manila, the Philippine Islands, was introduced. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon delivered a brief speech concerning the helpful activities of Mr. Wolff and told of his bitter experiences with the Japanese during their occupation of the Islands. Mr. Wolff was a prisoner of the Japanese for three years.

Mr. Hall next introduced Riley C. Bowers, former Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, who was attending his forty-fourth convention in forty-five years and who recently celebrated his 87th birthday. He also introduced William O'Brien, Hartford, Conn., Lodge, No. 19, who has been a member of the Order for 65 years.

The minutes of the last convention then were approved and ordered filed.

John R. Coen, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, next took the rostrum to announce the assistants to the Grand Esquire, the Grand Tiler and the Grand Inner Guard. Their names can be found in the official Grand Lodge Report.

Mr. Hall announced the appointment of the Committee on Distribution: H. H. Russell, president of the Missouri State Elk Assoc., Warrensburg, Mo., Lodge, No. 673, Chairman; Frank Hise, Corvallis, Ore., Lodge, No. 1413 and John E. Fenton, Lawrence, Mass., Lodge, No. 65.

The Committee on Election was announced by Mr. Hall. The names of these gentlemen can also be found in the official Grand Lodge Report.

The annual report of Grand Exalted Ruler Hall was unanimously accepted and approved, and the reports of the

Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer and the Board of Grand Trustees were each unanimously approved and ordered filed.

Chairman Hugh W. Hicks of the Board of Trustees then gave a preliminary report of the budget. This report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Hall's nomination of James T. Hallinan, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, to the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission for a term of five years was confirmed. John F. Malley, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, was nominated by Mr. Hall as a member of the Trustees of the Elks National Foundation for a term of seven years. The nomination was approved. The appointment of J. R. L. Sauter, Sterling, Colo., Lodge, No. 1336, as a member of the Grand Forum for a term of five years was also affirmed. John E. Drumney, Seattle, Wash., Lodge, No. 92, Past Grand Trustee, was appointed to the Pardon Commission. Eugene F. Dayton, Salina, Calif., was appointed to the Committee on Memorial Services and Charles H. Grakelow, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, was appointed Chairman of the Memorial Services Committee. Grand Exalted Ruler Hall regretfully announced the resignation of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor as a member of the Board of Elks National Foundation Trustees. Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Rightor.

Nominations were then in order for the election of Grand Lodge Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Hall recognized Congressman Russell V. Mack of Aberdeen, Wash., Lodge, No. 593. Congressman Mack in a ringing nominating speech emphasized the need for a strong leader, a patriotic American, a good Elk to combat the greatest danger our country is faced with today—subversive forces within and without our land—and named Emmett T. Anderson of Tacoma, Wash., Lodge, No. 174, for the post of Grand Exalted Ruler for the ensuing year.

Frank J. Lonergan, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 152, was recognized for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Mr. Anderson. The nominations were then closed and the Grand Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Emmett T. Anderson as Grand Exalted Ruler. Mr. Anderson was then declared duly elected to that office and was escorted to the rostrum by Congressman Mack; John H. Anderson, of Tacoma; William M. Frasor of Blue Island, Ill.,

Lodge, No. 1331; Barton B. Anderson, son of the Grand Exalted Ruler-elect and Eugene C. Smith, Anchorage, Alaska, Lodge, No. 1351. A rousing demonstration led by the Elks from the State of Washington then followed. Mr. Anderson's speech of acceptance appears on pages 8 and 9 of this issue.

For Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, Fred L. Bohn of Zanesville, O., Lodge, No. 114, was nominated by Judge E. Graham. For Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, Harry B. Hoffman, Sonora, Calif., Lodge, No. 1587 was nominated by J. E. Reavis of Delano, Calif., Lodge, No. 1761. Harry E. Stegmaier, Cumberland, Md., Lodge, No. 63, nominated Charles B. Hawthorne, Baltimore, Md., Lodge, No. 7, for the office of Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelow nominated J. Edgar Masters for reelection to the highly important office of Grand Secretary, which again caught no one unawares. Robert L. DeHority, Elwood, Ind., Lodge, No. 368, nominated Joseph B. Kyle, South Bend, Ind., Lodge, No. 235, for the post of Grand Treasurer. Horace P. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa., Lodge, No. 970, nominated John L. McIntyre, Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, for the office of Grand Tiler. John C. Kappel, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., Lodge, No. 9, named former State President John T. Dumont, St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, for the office of Grand Inner Guard. Harold J. Field, Brookline, Mass., Lodge, No. 886, nominated Thomas J. Brady, Brookline Lodge, No. 886, for a five-year term as Grand Trustee.

All of the above nominations were duly seconded and those nominated were unanimously elected to the offices named for the coming year. Frank J. Fitzpatrick, Lynbrook, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1515, District Deputy of the Southeastern District of New York, offered a resolution empowering the Board of Trustees, with the advice of the Grand Exalted Ruler, to select the site of the next convention. This resolution was adopted.

Grand Exalted Ruler Hall announced that Plainville, Conn., has been placed under the jurisdiction of Bristol, Conn. Lodge, No. 1010. This was approved.

Mr. Hall then announced that the following dispensations were granted during the past year: Beloit, Kans., No. 1779; Plymouth, Mich., No. 1780; Mesa, Ariz., No. 1781; Sydney, Mont., No. 1782; Hobbs, N. M., Lodge, No. 1783; Westbrook, Conn., Lodge, No. 1784.

Routine announcements were made and, after a benediction by the Grand Chaplain, the Session was closed.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION

THE first order of business was the report by H. H. Russell, chairman, of the Committee on Distribution.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell then presented the report of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission. It appears elsewhere in this issue. The Commission was authorized to turn over to the Grand Secretary the sum of \$125,000 out of its surplus earnings.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, presented the Elks National Foundation report. Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen told of the active and enthusiastic promotion of the Foundation throughout Colorado and handed Chairman Malley donations from Colorado Lodges and

members, to the total amount of \$12,800 supplemental to \$10,000 in donations recently sent. He presented the Convention Brothers from Colorado Lodges: Larry Nelson, Colorado Springs; Glen Lamberg, Salida; Donald Johnson, Montrose, and Dr. Edwin J. Haefeli, Greeley, to all of whom he gave great credit for this \$22,000 in donations.

The President of Colorado State Elks Association, Frank C. Holitz, Boulder, Lodge, No. 566, donated a check for \$2,000 additional from Leadville Lodge and Boulder Lodge. Denver Lodge contributed \$1,000, and \$100, on account of a Benefactor's Certificate. Every lodge in Colorado is an honorary founder and is subscribing for Benefactor's Certificates. Byron T. Mills, who had con-

tributed \$3,000 to the Elks Foundation, handed Chairman Malley an additional check for \$1,000. Mr. Mills is the largest individual contributor to the Foundation.

Exalted Ruler I. D. Ferguson, Tucson, Ariz., Lodge, No. 385, contributed \$1,306 as a Golden Book donation from that Lodge. Previous donations from this source were \$2,505.50. Tucson Lodge is the only lodge that has 100 per cent enrollment in the Golden Book.

Other contributions:

Grand Forks, N. D., Lodge,
No. 255\$2,000
Wolcott, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1763....\$100
Penn Yan, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1722....\$100
Initial payments on Honorary Foundation Certificates made as a tribute to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Murray Hulbert placed New York State in the 100 per cent class.

Further payments were:

Selma, Ala., Lodge, No. 167.....\$1017
Anchorage, Alaska, Lodge

No. 1351\$1000
Palo Alto, Calif., Lodge, No. 1471....\$1000
Nogales, Ariz., Lodge, No. 1397.....\$278

A contribution was received from Vallejo, Calif., Lodge, No. 599, in honor of Exalted Ruler Frank Devlon, who passed away last year. Peter J. Kramer, Pittsburg, Calif., Lodge, No. 1474, delivered \$600 in final payment of an additional contribution to this fund. Anthony F. Lawrence, Woonsocket, R. I., Lodge, No. 850, presented \$310. In subscription for participating memberships Mr. Malley also announced a donation from Mr. John Smart of Dallas, Texas, for \$100.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin then presented the final report on the Scholarship awards of the Foundation, which will appear in the September issue of *The Elks Magazine*.

The complete report was approved and adopted and then Grand Exalted Ruler Hall adjourned the meeting so the delegates could attend the memorial service.

while more and more of our members are giving leadership to the youth of our communities in this great program, in addition to providing financial support.

The State of California has the largest number of lodges sponsoring Scouting—76.1 per cent. During last year, it had the greatest net increase in units. New York had the second greatest numerical increase and the largest percentage increase, while Texas and Oregon also had excellent records. Other states singled out for commendation were South Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island and Nevada, as well as Alaska.

Three states, Missouri, Maine and Louisiana, that had not participated previously did participate in 1948. There are now only six states that do not participate.

Last year, over 12,000 boys were members of Scout units actually operated by our Order. Many more thousands had the privilege of participating in Scouting activities because of the contributions of the lodges and individual members of the Order to the Scouting program in the local Councils. During the last two years, the subordinate lodges contributed \$200,000 dollars to the Boy Scout local Councils.

Mr. Hart's report was received with acclaim.

After this report an invitation to the Order to hold its 86th Annual Meeting on the 150th anniversary of Washington, D. C., in that city, was made by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Barrett.

The meeting then was turned over to P.G.E.R. James T. Hallinan, Chairman of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission, who introduced Thomas L. Husselton, Director of National Organizations, U. S. Savings Bond Division, U. S. Treasury.

Mr. Husselton offered the thanks of the U. S. Treasury to the members on all levels—national, state, and local—for their assistance in the sale of Savings Bonds and awarded a citation for distinguished service to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for leadership in building security for all of the people.

Judge Hallinan called upon Robert Traver, Chairman of the California State Veterans Service Committee, who entered the hall with the California delegation and was escorted to the stage by the Lakewood, O., High School Band. Mr. Traver spoke of the rehabilitation work done for the veteran in the hospitals and presented each of the members present with a miniature "golden bear" as a token of appreciation from disabled veterans who had made them. Mr. Traver said these disabled veterans had made \$20,000 for themselves while engaged in occupational therapy.

Les Strong, Canton, O., Lodge, No. 68, presented disabled veterans in wheel chairs to the members of the Grand Lodge.

D. C. Swartz, Special Service Officer, Crile Veterans Administration Hospital, gave his views on the needs of the patients in VA hospitals and thanked the Order for its invaluable assistance. He cited the example of the donation at Christmas time under the leadership of Les Strong, from Ohio State Elks Association, of sufficient cigarettes, tax-free, to supply all of the 11,000 patients of Crile Hospital for one year.

Judge Hallinan asked for a standing ovation for the veteran patient visitors, which was made promptly and enthusiastically. They presented a sobering note to the delegates.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION

THE first order of business was the introduction of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles Spencer Hart, the Order's representative for the Boy Scouts. Mr. Hart was recently unanimously elected to the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Hart reported that two years ago the Grand Lodge passed a resolution to support the Boy Scout program and give special consideration to the needs of Scout work in less privileged neighborhoods. Under the leadership of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lafayette Lewis, the campaign to support and promote the Scout program in the local communities by our subordinate lodges was inaugurated and given its first impetus. In the administration of our present Grand Exalted Ruler, George I. Hall,

he said, the program has made magnificent strides.

During 1948 more lodges assumed the sponsorship of Scout units than ever before in the history of the Order. The total number of lodges now sponsoring Scouting is 389, a 40 per cent increase over the previous year. The number of Scout units now operated by the lodges is 432, an increase of 122. *These are the greatest increases that have ever been made in any one year by our Order.* Two years ago at the end of 1946, 18 per cent of all lodges sponsored Scouting. At the end of 1948, 26 per cent of all lodges sponsored Scouting.

By participating with our Scout program, 590,000 volunteer scout workers have learned a great deal more about our fraternity than they knew before,



Grand Exalted Ruler Elect Emmett T. Anderson receives congratulations from Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall.

Past Exalted Ruler Arthur Shaw, Taunton, Mass., Lodge, No. 50, displayed exhibits made by veteran patients in hospitals and discussed the occupational therapy program and the results.

Judge Hallinan introduced District Deputy Thomas J. Wolff, Manila, P. I., who spoke briefly of the building in Manila and its dedication by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon.

It was voted to change the name of Elks National Veterans Service Commission to Elks National Service Commission because of the broadened activities of the Commission.

Judge Hallinan moved that each member of the Order be assessed 30 cents for the continuance of veterans' work, this sum to be payable next April.

All members of the Commission were present: Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, Henry C. Warner, Edward J. McCormick, David Sholtz, E. Mark Sullivan, Frank J. Lonergan, Wade Kepner and Grand Exalted Ruler-elect Emmett T. Anderson, as were Wil-

liam Frasor, Executive Secretary, and Field Representative Floyd Brown. They were introduced to the delegates.

The report of the Commission was unanimously accepted. Excerpts from the report appear in this issue.

The report of the State Associations Committee then was presented by Arthur M. Umlandt, Muscatine, Ia., Lodge, No. 304. The report was accepted and filed as given. Excerpts also appear on another page of this issue.

Earl E. James, Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 417, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report, which was accepted and filed. A digest of it appears on another page of this issue.

William J. Jernick, Nutley, N. J., Lodge, No. 1290, Chairman of the Lodge Activities Committee, made his report which was accepted and filed. It also is digested on another page.

Mr. Hall thanked Mr. Jernick, called for routine announcements, following which the third business session was adjourned with a benediction.

Mr. Hall during the past year as Grand Exalted Ruler. This resolution was adopted by standing vote and ovation.

Frank Fitzpatrick, District Deputy of District of New York, Southeast, announced the permanent formation of the group of Deputies to be known as the "Hall 49'ers" who would meet at each subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Fitzpatrick then presented William Partain, who, together with several others, presented Mr. Hall with a heavy but welcome burden, a bag of silver dollars. This gift was acknowledged by the outgoing Grand Exalted Ruler with keen appreciation.

The Grand Exalted Ruler turned over his jewel of office to Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson, who conducted the installation of the officers elected at the first business session.

The new Grand Exalted Ruler, Emmett T. Anderson, delivered a brief address to the convention expressing his deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and his desire to follow in the steps of his illustrious predecessors. He made an appeal to the subordinate lodges to conduct their affairs in conformity with sound business practice since good, strong lodges are reflected in the affairs of the Grand Lodge. He appointed the Grand Lodge Activities Committee, consisting of Edwin J. Alexander, Aberdeen, Wash., Lodge, No. 593; Clifford B. Mudd, Salem, Ore., Lodge, No. 336; M. B. Chase, La Junta, Colo., Lodge, No. 701; Joseph M. Leonard, Saginaw, Mich., Lodge, No. 47, and Horace R. Wisely, Salinas, Calif., Lodge, No. 614.

Other new appointments by Mr. Anderson were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles Broughton and Past Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall to the Elks National Veterans Service Commission.

Mr. Anderson announced the appointment of Geo. McCarthy, Past Exalted Ruler of Tacoma, Wash., Lodge, No. 174 as his Secretary for the year.

After routine announcements by Dr. McCormick, the 85th Annual Meeting of the Order was closed with a benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION

THE final business session was opened with the customary invocation by the Grand Chaplain.

For the purpose of presenting various motions and resolutions, recognition was afforded Sam Stern, Fargo, N. D., Lodge, No. 260; Arnold Westermann, Louisville, Ky., Lodge, No. 8; Howard R. Davis, Williamsport, Pa., Lodge, No. 173, and D. E. Lambourne, Salt Lake City, Utah, Lodge, No. 85, all members of the Board of Grand Trustees. The principal resolution was that to establish a per capita tax of \$1.70 effective in April, 1950. This was adopted.

Chairman Hugh W. Hicks, Jackson, Tenn., Lodge, No. 192, Board of Grand Trustees, presented the final budget for the period 1949-50. The budget was adopted.

The National Trapshooting Champions of the Order were announced by Grand Exalted Ruler Hall to be Tillamook, Oregon, Lodge, No. 1437. Having been winners for three years, the five-man team from Tillamook becomes the permanent possessor of the Lord Calvert Cup and also *The Elks Magazine* Award. Dr. A. D. Lloyd, Exalted Ruler of 1437, was congratulated by Mr. Hall on the team's success. An account of the trapshooting contest appears on page 18 of this issue.

Dr. Barrett then presented to the Grand Lodge Charles G. Hawthorne, Baltimore, Md., Lodge, No. 7, who turned over the sum of contributions garnered by Mr. Hawthorne for entertainment equipment, mainly moving pictures, for the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia.

The report of the Auditing Committee was approved.

Edward A. Spry, of Boston, Mass., Lodge, No. 10, presented a resolution thanking the Convention Committee and its Chairman, Dr. Edward J. McCormick, for the fine arrangements which were made for the delegates. He also expressed gratitude to the Cities of Cleveland and Lakewood, as well as the State of Ohio, for their warm welcome.

H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, announced that 2,490 delegates attended the Convention. Grand Exalted Ruler Hall expressed

regret that the illness of Wm. J. McGee, Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge, No. 878, forced his absence from the meeting. Mr. Hall then introduced his son, whom he thanked for his assistance in filling Mr. McGee's place during all the sessions.

Farewell then was said by Mr. Hall in a brief and sincere speech, closing his term of office with thanks and grateful appreciation for the honor bestowed upon him and for the help, assistance and cooperation afforded him by the the Order at large.

A standing ovation followed.

The gavel was then turned over to Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson. Past Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan then, in the form of a resolution, praised the leadership of



Robert Traver, Chairman of the California State Veterans Committee, presents Past Grand Exalted Ruler Hallinan with one of the miniature "golden bears" made by disabled veterans.

EXCERPTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE GRAND LODGE AT CLEVELAND IN JULY

ELKS NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND PUBLICATION COMMISSION

UNDER the chairmanship of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis Lodge, No. 664, the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission issued its annual report at the Cleveland Convention. A general description was given of the Memorial Building in Chicago, which is dedicated to those members of the Order who served in both World Wars, and especially those who gave their lives in those great conflicts. Mr. Campbell announced in his report that 96,963 persons visited the Building, an increase of 23,863 persons over the previous year. The report under insurance and appraisal showed a total sound value of properties, less depreciation, of \$4,165,212.39 and a sound insurable value of \$3,989,312.87, all of these appraisements being exclusive of the value of the land. The report announced the property as being worth \$1,069,554.41 more than its original cost. The Commission conservatively estimates that the worth of the land is at least \$150,000.00 more than it originally cost. After this appraisement the Commission increased its insurance on the Building and property in order to feel that the Order is fully protected in case of catastrophe.

The Memorial Building, which is 23 years old, requires considerable expenses in maintenance and operation, an expenditure which is enhanced by reason of deferred maintenance during the war years. During the last fiscal year these extraordinary items, over and above ordinary maintenance and repairs, ran to \$15,139.87. The report pointed out that it is impossible to give exact figures for operating maintenance costs for the coming years because of fluctuating prices, scarcity of materials and possible increased wages for workmen, but the Commission expects the figure will be between \$15,000.00 and \$20,000.00. The maintenance and operation expenses are paid out of the surplus earnings of *The Elks Magazine* and during the fiscal year amounted to \$62,769.35.

Memorial Books

The Commission announced that the sale of Memorial books continues to mount, and expects that if the sale of these books is to continue, there will have to be a new printing within three or four years.

The Elks Magazine

At the conclusion of its 27th year, *The Elks Magazine*, during the year, printed 11,434,610 copies, an increase of 669,630 copies over the previous year.

Eight issues of the Magazine for the year just closed consisted of 60 pages, two of 56 pages, and two of 52 pages, including covers, making the aggregate number of pages for the year 696.

During the year ended May 31, 1948,

there were two issues of 68 pages, two issues of 64 pages and eight issues of 60 pages, including covers, making the total number of pages for that year 744.

The total number of copies of the June, 1949, issues printed was 979,659, showing an increase of 49,835 copies over June, 1948.

The Commission was able to report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1949, surplus earnings of \$202,173.36, a \$12,184.06 surplus over the previous year.

The Commission's subscriptions showed an increase of \$44,522.00, and the increase in advertising income was \$15,287.42, with miscellaneous income increased \$1,860.72, totalling \$1,121,035.24, as against \$1,059,365.10, a total increase of \$61,670.14 over the previous year.

The Magazine's increase in expenses was \$49,486.08, thus the increased profit was shown to be \$12,184.06.

The Commission reports with pleasure that, beginning with the June issue, we shall be operating with a deduction in the price of our paper without any change in its weight or quality.

Mr. Campbell announced the per capita cost of the Magazine was 98c, advertising contributing 20c per capita, leaving a net per capita cost of 78c.

During the year, the Magazine had a net advertising income of \$185,454.21, representing an increase over last year of \$15,287.42, or nearly 9 per cent. The twelve issues of the Magazine carried 657 advertisements against a total of 527 for the preceding year.

The total advertising space sold was 109 pages compared with 96 pages, which represents an increase of 13 pages, or 13 per cent, over last year.

The report took this opportunity to point out that one of the two fraternal magazines which the Commission considers competitors showed a loss of 5 per cent, and the other a loss of 18 per cent.

In the year ending May 31, 1948, the average lineage of our advertisements was 78 lines, and for the year just closed, it was 71 lines, showing the extent to which smaller advertisements this year took the place of larger the year before.

The average value of our advertisements for the year 1947-48 was \$322.89. For the year 1948-49, it was \$281.71.

The Commission announced that during the latter part of the year it had raised the Magazine advertising rates about 10 per cent. This new rate was in effect for such a short period before the close of the fiscal year that it was not a material factor in the showing of returns.

The results of the reader survey conducted for the Magazine by an outstanding research organization, as announced by the Commission last year, was the first since 1939, and proved helpful in many regards, and the Managing Director of the Magazine feels that we are

in a much better position with the advertisers than we have been for a considerable time.

Postal Rates

Under a proposed bill, the Magazine's postage rate would be increased from \$138,000.00 the first year, and \$230,000.00 each year thereafter. The benefits and privileges accruing to the Magazine as a fraternal organization publication would have been eliminated. Arrangements were made for the Chairman of the Commission to appear before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House of Representatives and before the Committee of the same character of the United States Senate. Meanwhile, the Grand Exalted Ruler made an appeal in *The Elks Magazine* to the members to protest against this legislation.

A communication was sent by the Chairman to the Exalted Rulers of each lodge of the Order and to all Past Grand Exalted Rulers, Grand Lodge Officers and Committeemen and State Association Presidents asking for their cooperation.

Subordinate Lodges were requested to adopt resolutions opposing this legislation and send copies to the Senators and Representatives of the States and Districts where such lodges are located. The results were most gratifying, and the opinion of the Commission is that no magazine has made Congress more conscious of the opposition to this legislation than has *The Elks Magazine*.

At the time the Commission's report was made, the members of Congress had the proposed legislation under consideration.

While no definite action has been taken by either Committee in the House or in the Senate, the Commission thinks, from expressions of the Congressmen, that any increased rates will not be as excessive as those advocated by the Postmaster General, at least so far as magazines of the type of *The Elks Magazine* are concerned. The Commission is hopeful that there will be no increase in the postal rates.

Public Relations

The Commission announces that, under the auspices of Otho DeVilbiss, our Public Relations Program has been broadened, given greater impetus and coordinated with the Order's other activities, especially in connection with promotion of the Grand Exalted Ruler's program, the Elks National Foundation, Elks National Veterans Service Commission and the Lodge Activities Committee.

The National Essay Contest, the project for the distribution of "Our American Heritage" filmstrips to schools and Grand Exalted Ruler Hall's "Make Democracy Work" programs especially emphasize accord and coordination. The Department of Public Relations also cooperated with the Lodge Activities Committee in its review of subordinate lodges observance of mandatory ceremonies. The Order received gratifying recognition in the nation's press, receiving from clipping bureaus clippings of stories and photos

published by newspapers and magazines during the year, and those are double the amount received last year.

Publicity was released to press and radio on the 1949 Elks National Foundation Scholarship program, the story going to 400 selected dailies, the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, 3300 weeklies and 1700 radio stations.

In October publicity material on the Essay Contest was distributed to Exalted Rulers for release to their local press and radio stations, accompanied by color reprints of the story published in *The Elks Magazine* announcing the contest, to be used as school posters.

National publicity on the project of presenting sets of "Our American Heritage" filmstrips to schools was released when DeWitt Wallace, editor of *The Readers' Digest* and producer of the filmstrips, posed with Grand Exalted Ruler Hall for photographs.

The story and photographs were released to 2200 daily newspapers and 3500 selected weeklies.

Disposition of Earnings

During the 27 years of its existence, the Commission reports the aggregate surplus earnings of the Magazine have amounted to \$5,405,976.84. The Commission has already in previous years, turned over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$4,705,279.19, or an average of nearly \$180,000.00 per year. The money turned over to the Grand Lodge has been used for various purposes which

have frequently been reported before, and for the establishment of the Grand Lodge Reserve Fund which now amounts to \$350,000.00, as well as for general Grand Lodge expenses. The surplus earnings of the Magazine have materially reduced the per capita tax for members, and as a result of these amounts being turned over to the Grand Lodge by the Commission out of surplus earnings, the budget has been balanced, provision for a reserve fund and other expenditures expressed before have been made.

This year the Commission reported that it intended to turn over to the Grand Lodge out of its surplus earnings, the sum of \$125,000.00. With the payment of this sum, the aggregate amount turned over to the Grand Lodge during the existence of the Magazine will be \$4,893,048.54. After this payment is made the Commission will have a surplus, as of June 1, 1949, of \$512,928.30. The Commission reports that it feels that it is necessary to keep this surplus in its Treasury, and, in fact, to increase this sum slightly in view of the postwar uncertainties and contingencies.

The report also contains an auditors' report, balance sheets and statements of income and expenses of the Magazine.

Bruce A. Campbell—Chairman

Other members of the Commission are: Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen—Vice-Chairman; John S. McClelland—Secretary; Michael F. Shannon—Asst. Secy. & Asst. Treas., and James T. Hallinan—Treasurer

the need of rendering aid and encouragement to the large number of boys under 21 who are being inducted into our peace-time army.

The Commission recommended the re-opening of five or six Fraternal Centers in communities adjacent to training camps. It was soon learned that 24 such Fraternal Centers would be needed and at a September conference of the Veterans Service Commission, the Chairman was authorized to prepare a letter to all lodges requesting a voluntary contribution of 25¢ per member.

As a result of this appeal, there was received from 850 lodges and a few individuals, subscriptions totaling \$129,491.19.

One of the most outstanding Fraternal Centers, the report comments, conducted by the War Commission during World War II, was located at Columbia, S. C. The reopening of this Center was conducted with an elaborate and colorful ceremony, when more than 400 servicemen from Fort Jackson, led by Major General Decker, were on hand. Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz keynoted the opening ceremonies with a brief address. The second Center was opened at Louisville, Ky., where 200 servicemen from Fort Knox were welcomed by Exalted Ruler Charles D. Dunne of Louisville Lodge. Executive Secretary W. M. Frasor represented the Elks National Veterans Service Commission. Grand Trustee Arnold Westermann supervised the reopening, ably assisted by Dave Wells, Chairman, and his Committee in charge of the Elks Fraternal Center. Mrs. Edna Burke, President of the Ladies Auxiliary, and a large Committee from that organization, are to be highly commended for the splendid manner in which they handled their part of the program. Special Representative, Floyd H. Brown, organized this Center with great efficiency.

As the report was written, arrangements had been completed for the re-opening of the third Fraternal Center at Trenton, N. J.

The report made clear that plans were under way for the reopening of Fraternal Centers in North Carolina, Georgia and Texas as rapidly as possible. Every effort will be made to place Fraternal Centers near every training center.

Manila Lodge

At two Grand Lodge Sessions, the Order went on record to spare no effort in giving aid and finances to Manila, P. I., Lodge to enjoy a new home in place of that which was destroyed by the Japanese. With the fund of \$250,000 placed in escrow, together with contributions from lodges, state associations, members of our Order and brothers of the Islands, they are now able to enjoy a new home.

President Elpidio Quirino was an honored guest along with his aids and members of his cabinet at the ceremony of the dedication. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon of Los Angeles flew to the Islands to participate in the ceremonies, where he and the President spoke and in the name of the Order, dedicated the handsome new building.

The report especially mentioned the distinguished work of the members of Manila Lodge in re-establishing their lodge and particularly singled out District Deputy Thomas J. Wolff, who has represented the War Commission and later, the National Veterans Service

ELKS NATIONAL VETERANS SERVICE COMMISSION

UNDER the chairmanship of Judge James T. Hallinan, the Elks National Veterans Service Commission reported that as long as there was a disabled veteran confined in a hospital, the Order of Elks would never forget the sacrifices made by these boys and girls. The Commission reported that activities are now being carried on in approximately 165 hospitals, one or more of which is located in each of our 48 states.

Programs of entertainment varied in consideration of the requirements of the patients and during the year it presented professional and amateur entertainment, bingo games, card parties, amateur boxing contests and other athletic events in addition to taking the patients to baseball, football and basketball games, theater parties, fishing trips and the like.

The Elks of California are continuing their progress, including occupational therapy, for which they supply material and instructors to teach the disabled veterans constructive occupations. Many other state associations have followed the California example.

The report commented on the gifts of the bundles of tanned hides donated to the Commission by the Elks of California to be distributed among the Veteran's Administration Hospitals for use in their hobby and occupational therapy departments. These hides are valued at \$26,000 and were distributed to 21 Veterans Administration Hospitals.

In addition to the gifts of hides, the report announces California Elks also contributed 1700 gavels made by disabled veterans, to be distributed one to

each lodge of our Order and bearing the following inscriptions:

"B.P.O.E. No. —

CALIFORNIA ORANGE WOOD
MADE BY VETERANS

Veterans Service Commission
California Elks Association

The Commission recognizes the great contributions of our members and our subordinate lodges and mentioned that in addition to the monies received by them, they had augmented such funds through additional programs arranged by them without financial contribution from the Elks National Veterans Service Commission. These members and lodges have recognized the attempt of the Commission to cheer their patients and to make them realize that they are an integral part of the community.

Reopening Our Fraternal Centers

The report brings forward that President Truman appealed to the country to give its young military men "the same sort of treatment they would have received if they stayed at home . . . to do for them what you do in war", the same treatment as before V-E and V-J Days. "They are your sons and neighbor's sons and they are away from home . . . they need something the Armed Services can't give them," the President said. He added that there are 1,600,000 young men, more than 50 per cent of whom are under 21, "who are the future citizens and who in the future will run this country". The Commission reported that the Order had anticipated this need long before the President made his appeal, stating that the Chairman had already emphasized

Commission since the liberation of the Philippines.

Recruiting

The Commission reported that it has continued throughout the year to co-operate with the Recruiting Officers of our Army and Air Corps in securing volunteers for our Army.

U. S. Savings Bonds

The Commission expressed itself as gratified at the response of the members of our Order to an appeal sent out by the Chairman to support this all-important activity of the Government. The report tells us that many Lodges presented the technicolor film, "Power Behind the Nation", which tells the story of the building of this country from its birth.

Finances

The Commission reported its total programs, including general administrative expenses and Elk Fraternal Cen-

ters, for the past fiscal year as \$216,849.38, leaving a balance as of May 31st, 1949, of \$193,984.80.

The Commission's report is concluded with expressions of gratitude toward Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall, Grand Secretary Masters, and other members of the Grand Lodge.

It singled out Brother William M. Frasor, its Executive Secretary, particularly, and also gave thanks to Floyd H. Brown. In addition to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Hallinan, the Chairman of the Commission, other members are:

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Secretary
Past Grand Exalted Ruler
Henry C. Warner, Vice Chairman
Past Grand Exalted Ruler
David Sholtz, Treasurer
Past Grand Exalted Ruler
E. Mark Sullivan, Assistant Treasurer
Past Grand Exalted Ruler
Frank J. Lonergan
Past Grand Exalted Ruler
Wade H. Kepner
Emmett T. Anderson

while 4 of the 11 District Associations subscribing to the Honorary Founder Certificates are fully-paid and 105 individual Elks have subscribed for the Certificates, including 18 of the living Past Grand Exalted Rulers. Seventy-eight of these individuals are fully-paid Founders. Four hundred and thirty-one Permanent Benefactor subscriptions from lodges are recorded, of which 228 are fully-paid Benefactors. Twelve out of 27 Permanent Benefactor subscriptions from State Associations are fully-paid, 1 District Association and 4 individual members are fully-paid Permanent Benefactors.

The report calls attention to the list of Participating Members who are given a token symbolic of the Foundation when they have donated \$100.00 to the fund and it also points out a new tabulation showing the Elk population of each State and the total amount received from all sources within the State.

Income Account

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| April 30, 1948 Balance..... | \$19,392.45 |
| Income received during fiscal year ended April 30, 1949 | |
| Bond Interest | \$26,737.35 |
| Dividends | 46,430.16 |
| 73,167.51 | |
| Transferred to Security Depreciation Reserve | 7,316.74 65,850.77 |
| Available for distribution | \$85,243.22 |
| Distributions | 49,000.00 |
| April 30, 1949 Balance | \$36,243.22 |

The report emphasizes that nothing is deducted from the income of the Foundation to defray administrative expenses.

It announced that its expenditures paid out of Grand Lodge appropriation, amounted to \$20,130.22.

There was incorporated in the report a balance sheet as of April 30th, covering the following:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| This report indicated that there was cash on hand of | \$ 70,305.97 |
| Principle fund investments of | 2,100,403.52 |
| Making a total of principle fund assets of | 2,170,709.49 |
| Security Depreciation Offset Fund Assets were | 68,135.30 |
| Income fund assets were | 36,243.22 |
| Total assets were | 2,275,088.01 |

The Board announced that every state is now eligible to receive one or more State Scholarships amounting to \$300, each of which is now available for award to students selected by the State Associations. It announced its eagerness to assist the philanthropic endeavors of the State Associations. The report emphasized the scholarship work as only one of the philanthropic deeds fostered by the Foundation. It goes on to list its many contributions, most of which are educational grants and assistance to children, crippled or underprivileged. The cumulative distributions of the Foundation total \$362,050.00.

The Foundation's Balance Sheet, Accountant's Certificate and a list of Honorary Founders, of whom each has donated at least \$1,000, are also contained in the report.

The Board of Trustees, of which Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley is Chairman, is made up of Past Grand Exalted Rulers Raymond Benjamin, Floyd E. Thompson, Murray Hulbert, Charles H. Grakelow, Robert S. Barrett and L. A. Lewis.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Arizona | Michigan |
| Colorado | Minnesota |
| Connecticut | New Hampshire |
| Delaware | New Jersey |
| Idaho | North Dakota |
| Illinois | Pennsylvania |
| Indiana | Rhode Island |
| Maine | South Dakota |
| Maryland | Vermont |
| Massachusetts | Wisconsin |

Twelve other states are close competitors for this distinction.

It announces that 1402 lodges are now subscribers for Honorary Founder Certificates and 898 of these are fully-paid Founders. Forty-two of the 46 State Associations now subscribing to the Foundation are fully-paid Founders,

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

THE Grand Lodge Judiciary Committee, during the preceding eleven months handled more than 2,500 pieces of mail, in addition to rendering 708 formal opinions. It also prepared guide forms for the incorporation of subordinate lodges, the formation of State

Associations and Past Exalted Ruler Associations.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the adoption or rejection of 24 laws or resolutions before the Convention. In every instance the Convention approved the recommendation of the

Committee. Among the matters acted upon by the Convention were: the creation of a new Ritualistic Committee, a new Youth's Activities Committee and an Advisory Committee consisting of all the Past Grand Exalted Rulers. The Credential Committee was increased from five to seven.

The salary of the Grand Lodge Secretary was increased to \$15,000 per year by unanimous vote of the Convention. Another measure passed was the increase of the per diem travel expenses allowed to Grand Lodge Officers and District Deputies while going to and from the Convention from \$10 to \$15.

It was provided by a statutory amendment that the expense of the residents of the Elks National Home, at Bedford, Va., borne by the subordinate lodges be increased from one third to one half.

Past Exalted Rulers Association were prohibited from endorsing candidates for Grand Lodge office or taking action on public policy matters without specific permission of the Grand Lodge.

A Statute was enacted providing that the statement for dues rendered by the subordinate lodges shall show that \$1.00 of each year's dues is the subscription cost for *The Elks Magazine*.

Two resolutions proposing the Amendment of the Constitution of our

Order were unanimously adopted. They permit the organization of Elks Lodges in cities, towns, villages and communities (whether incorporated or not) of less than 5,000 population and further provide that the name of the lodges hereafter instituted shall be that of the city or community in which the lodge is located, as well as its serial number, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge. These matters will be referred to all subordinate lodges for adoption.

Resolutions were presented to the Convention proposing the Amendment of our Constitution by giving official recognition to, and permitting the organization of, Ladies Auxiliaries, known as the "Does". Only five Delegates of the Convention voted to support these resolutions.

The Convention authorized a compilation and publication of annotated statutes and revision of the 1944 Opinions and Decisions into one volume. This will permit one to read a section of our law and immediately thereunder read the statement of all interpretations and constructions placed upon that section by the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee consists of: Earl E. James, Chairman, Oklahoma City, Okla., Lodge, No. 417; John C. Cochrane, Toledo, O., Lodge, No. 53; John L. Walker, Roanoke, Va., Lodge, No. 197; H. L. Blackledge, Kearney, Neb., Lodge, No. 984, and Asa S. Bloomer, Rutland, Vt., Lodge, No. 345.

Three hundred fifty lodges competed in District and State Contests and a record number of twenty-seven State Winning Teams competed in the National Contest in the Lodge Room of Lakewood, Ohio, Lodge.

The efficient execution of the four-day National Ritualistic Contest has been furthered by the assistance of a committee of five men who were chosen for their experience and knowledge. The Judges and Clerks were as follows: Claude E. Thompson, Frankfort, Ind., Lodge, No. 560, Chairman of the Board of Judges; Byron Albert, Fort Collins, Colo., Lodge, No. 804, Judge; A. Guy Miller, Annapolis, Md., Lodge, No. 622, Judge; Edward W. McCabe, Nashville, Tenn., Lodge, No. 72, Clerk, and C. D. Stevens, Portland, Me., Lodge, No. 188, Clerk.

The Committee recognized the able assistance of District Deputy Ohio North East, George Kingdom, Conneaut, Ohio, and Charles F. Eberhart, Youngstown, Ohio. The report expressed thanks to these men for their fine execution of their arduous task, necessitating many hours of attendance during the performance by the various teams.

Before reporting the final outcome of the contest, Chairman Umlandt congratulated the members of each competing team for their hard work, their willingness to participate and their excellent rendition. He announced that first prize was won by Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Lodge, No. 1517, with the highest score of 95.9760.

Second Place Prize (\$250) Greeley, Colo., No. 809, 95.4039.

Third Place Prize (\$125) Danville, Ill., No. 332, 95.3688.

Fourth Place Prize (\$75) Wakefield, Mass., No. 1276, 95.3628.

Fifth Place Prize (\$50) Buckhead, Ga., No. 1636, 95.3354.

Mr. Umlandt introduced the All-American Elks Ritualistic Team for 1949, who are:

Exalted Ruler Stephen C. O'Connell, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., No. 1517, 97.0562.

Est. Leading Knight Charles W. Gann, Oakland, Calif., No. 171, 96.3402.

Est. Loyal Knight L. G. Knapp, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., No. 1517, 95.9361.

Est. Lecturing Knight John Niemand, Oakland, Calif., No. 171, 96.1330.

Esquire Joseph L. Haefeli, Greeley, Colo., No. 809, 96.4860.

Chaplain William Strehle, Oakland, Calif., No. 171, 96.5092.

Inner Guard George C. Nichols, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., No. 1517, 95.9971.

The Committee expressed its appreciation to the members of Lakewood, Ohio, Lodge and to the Elks 1949 Cleveland Convention Company, Inc., which prepared the ideal surroundings and conditions under which this National Contest was able to operate so successfully.

The State Association Committee consisted of the following: Arthur M. Umlandt, Chairman, Muscatine, Ia., Joseph M. Leonard, Saginaw, Mich., Frank E. Morton, Olean, N. Y., Lee A. Donaldson, Etna, Pa., and Roderick M. McDuffie, East Point, Ga.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE

THIS report stated that the State Associations spent a very useful year not only in supplying that valuable connecting link between the subordinate lodges and the Grand Lodge, but also in the distribution of their charitable endeavors to the needy of our Nation. Such State Association activities as the Youth Movement Program in Massachusetts, Tubercular Sanitarium Activities in Arizona, Crippled Children Work in New Jersey and National Foundation Promotional Work in Pennsylvania, as well as numerous other worthwhile activities carried on by our State Associations, cannot fail to leave a lasting impression upon those who are being served through the philanthropic efforts of the various Associations, the Committee said.

The Committee made an investigation of the Logopedic Institute in Wichita Kansas and found that great work was being done in speech correction at that Institute. A letter was sent to the President of each State Association suggesting that the Associations investigate further this great work in order that they might in time assist the program in a financial way. The Committee found that the Kansas State Association, as well as several lodges in that State, already are giving such financial assistance.

Chairman Arthur N. Umlandt, Muscatine, Ia., Lodge No. 304 stated that during the past year the Committee had the pleasure of approving the Constitution and By-Laws and Amendments of numerous State Associations, but no approval of By-Laws and Constitutions has given its members more genuine pleasure than the approval of the Constitution and By-Laws of the newly formed Alaskan Territorial Elks Association.

The report referred to an amendment to the Statutes adopted in 1848, pertain-

ing to the activities of the State Associations Committee, providing that not more than ten teams shall compete in the Grand Lodge Contest at the time of the Grand Lodge Session, such ten teams to be determined by Regional Contests to be held some time prior to the Grand Lodge Session. This Amendment was proposed primarily to relieve the tiresome work placed upon the State Associations Committee as well as Officials of the Grand Lodge Contest. The Committee found that conducting a National Contest on a regional elimination basis was not practical, not only from the standpoint of fairness to a State Winning Team but also from the standpoint of expense to the Grand Lodge. Furthermore, time does not permit the setting up of the contest on a regional basis.

The Committee asked the Grand Exalted Ruler for permission to conduct the 1949 Contest as in the past, with all the State Winning Teams competing at one time at the Grand Lodge Session. The Grand Exalted Ruler granted this request.

The Chairman reported that the Committee recommends that, in addition to the \$500 first prize award, a trophy not to exceed \$125 in value be presented the Winning Team of this year's Grand Lodge Contest. This trophy is to be known as the George I. Hall, Grand Exalted Ruler, Trophy.

LODGE ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

IN REPORTING for Lodge Activities Committee of the Grand Lodge, which functions under the Chairmanship of William J. Jernick, the Committee stated that it has put its full weight

behind the program of Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall.

During the year, the Committee reports, much has been done in the way (Continued on page 42)

ACTIVITIES SPONSORED BY THE ELKS



NATIONAL VETERANS SERVICE COMMISSION

**Second Fraternal Center
at Louisville is opened.**

ON June 4th the Elks National Veterans Service Commission opened its second Fraternal Center at Louisville, Kentucky. Two hundred servicemen from Fort Knox were welcomed by Exalted Ruler Charles D. Dunne of Louisville Lodge. Executive Secretary W. M. Frasor of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission represented that group on this occasion. In his address Mr. Frasor outlined briefly to the young men the purpose of the Centers, reminding them that the Order of Elks had played a part in aiding the recruiting of our Peacetime Army and therefore was vitally interested in the welfare of these boys. He assured them that the Order would do every-

thing in its power to make their stay in the Army as pleasant as possible. Colonel W. F. Jennings, Deputy Post Commander, who represented the Commanding Officer of Fort Knox, Major General William G. Livesay, thanked the Order and Louisville Lodge for their efforts in behalf of the enlisted men, and assured the members of the Fraternal Center Committee that they would receive the full cooperation of those in charge at Fort Knox.

Grand Trustee Arnold Westermann supervised the reopening, ably assisted by Chairman Dave Wells and his Committee in charge of the Center. Mrs. Edna Burke, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary and a large

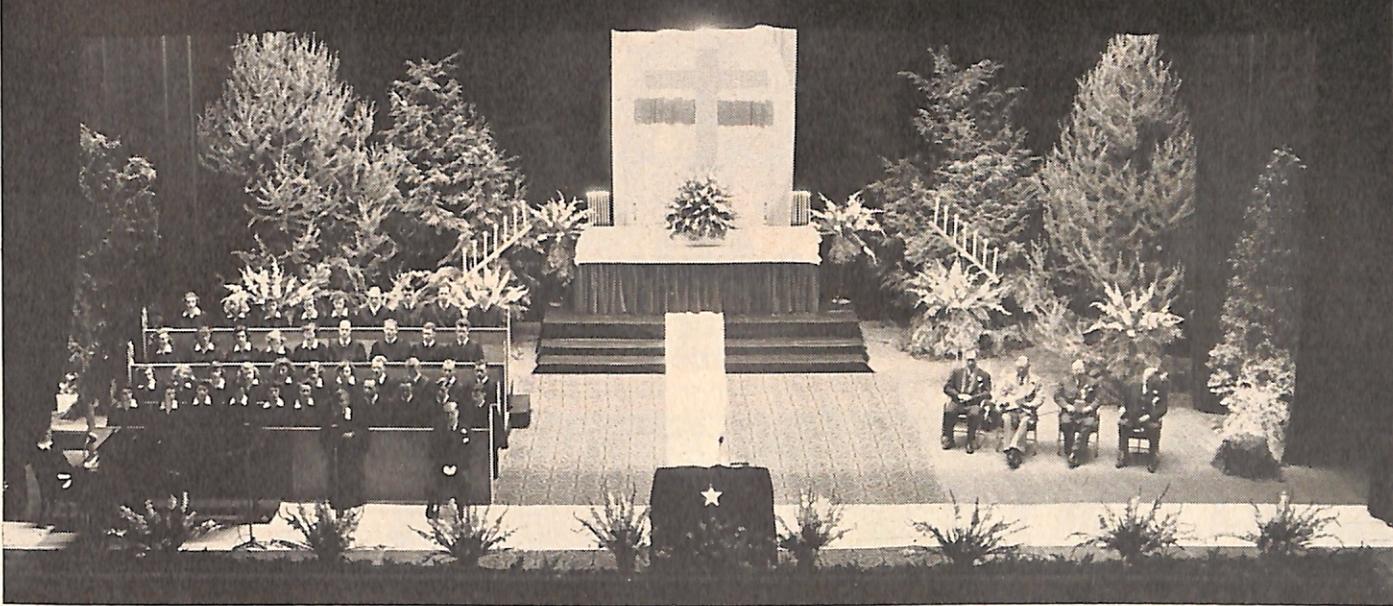
Committee from her organization are to be highly commended for the splendid manner in which they handled their part of the program. Floyd H. Brown, Special Representative of the Veterans Service Commission, organized this Center and deserves congratulations on a fine job. The program consisted of dancing, floor show and refreshments.

Arrangements have been completed for the reactivating of our third Center at Trenton, N. J., and plans are under way in North Carolina, Georgia and Texas for the re-opening of Fraternal Centers there. As rapidly as possible, every effort will be made to place Fraternal Centers near every training camp.



Center: Left to right, seated: Wm. M. Frasor, Mrs. W. F. Jennings and Col. Jennings; standing: Dave Wells, Grand Trustee Arnold Westermann, E.R. C. D. Dunne and Special Representative Floyd Brown.

The two pictures at top give a good idea of the size of the Louisville Fraternal Center, the crowd attending the re-opening and the floor show.



Setting for the Grand Lodge of Sorrow held at Cleveland. Seated left to right: Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall, Rev. George L. Nuckolls, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz and Charles H. Grakelow.

THE GRAND LODGE MEMORIAL SERVICES

AT THE hour of eleven o'clock on Wednesday, July 13, in the beautifully decorated Public Music Hall at Cleveland, Ohio, the Grand Lodge held its memorial service in reverent remembrance of our departed brothers. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelow presided over the ceremony.

The services were preceded by an organ recital by Vincent Percy who played Johann Sebastian Bach's "Oh Sacred Heart Surrounded" and "Arioso".

The services began with a trumpet quartet, "Open the Gates of the Temple", performed by the Hruby Brothers. The opening hymn was sung by the Mastersingers, "Holy! Holy! Holy!" and was directed by George F. Strickling.

The invocation was delivered by Reverend George L. Nuckolls, Grand Chaplain, followed by soprano piano soloist Frances Adler, who sang Franz Schubert's "Ave Maria", and the choir followed this solo by "The Lord's Prayer" and "Beautiful Savior".

The address and eulogy was delivered by Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz. In the course of his moving address to the tremendous gathering, he said:

"We are here to do honor to the memory of our Brothers, who never sought an honor and who never thought that they were great, but who looked upon themselves as simple members of our great Fraternity. Truly, they were all great men. Perhaps the greatest pleasures incident to attendance upon our annual Conventions are the greetings of old friends, the renewal of friendships and the making of new ones from which come the associations which

serve to strengthen the fraternal ties which bind us, one to another, through the passing years. . . .

"Our hearts grow gentle at this hour. Our thoughts are wholly clean and full of tenderness, for we are re-reading the inscriptions on the tablets of love and memory in our hearts. Whatever may have been written in the sands has been completely obliterated and is quite forgotten. . . .

"We are often asked the secret of the success of our Order. Why in the short space of 81 years it has grown from a membership consisting of a handful of actors to an organization bearing upon its rolls the names of almost 1,000,000 American citizens, and spread from a single room in a humble lodging house in the city of its inception to every corner of our country's possessions. The answer is found in the simplicity and humanity of its ideals. . . .

"The Order of Elks was born as a protest against man's inhumanity to man. It answered the cry of Cain and said— "I am my brother's keeper, and I will protect and cherish him even unto the 'Valley of the Shadow' with a love that the blackness of eternal night cannot conceal." And the Elks have never forgotten the simple ideals of the Fathers, for the same sentiments sway the hearts of nearly 1,000,000 men today that inspired nine men to lay the foundation of the Order 81 years ago. . . .

"These Memorial Services are an expression of the sentimental side of Elkdom—a tribute to our dead. We think of those whom we have loved and lost hovering about this assemblage—breathing a benison o'er it—adding a note of Heavenly harmony to the chorus of "Auld Lang

Syne". But, if in this hour—when hearts should beat in sympathetic unison—we did not devote a thought to our duty to the living, those whose memory we honor would surely deem the purposes of this meeting unfulfilled.

"Indeed, success has come to our Order because it does not wait until eyes are forever closed and hearts forever stilled to make known its affection and extend its benefactions. It teaches its members to perform those little acts of kindness that do so much to smooth the pathway of human life. It does not invade the domain of religion—it erects no barriers of prejudice to shut out the broad spirit of Universal brotherhood. The true Elk realizes how human it is to err—how divine to forgive. He knows the weakness of the flesh, and tries to overcome his own faults before passing judgment upon his fellows, and in doing this, accomplishes more real good than all those who strive to uplift the world with elaborate codes of morals and ethics in which the God-like virtues of Charity and Mercy have no part".

The choir echoed Mr. Sholtz's address with Gounod's "Ave Maria", and Sullivan's "The Lost Chord". Next enjoyed by the large assemblage was a tenor solo performed by William Boehm, who sang, "If With All Your Hearts" from Elijah, by Mendelssohn.

The closing hymn was "Saviour to Thy Dear Name, We Praise" and Reverend George L. Nuckolls, Grand Chaplain gave the closing Benediction.

The Memorial Service program of 1949 was closed by the Hruby Brothers playing "Taps".



WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
STATE ELKS ASSN.

FLOATS ON PARADE

THE GRAND LODGE CONVENTION
CLEVELAND, OHIO, JULY 1949

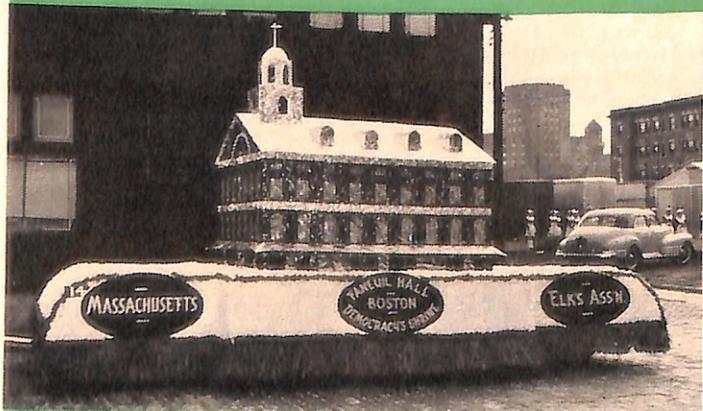


OHIO STATE ELKS ASSN.

WASHINGTON
STATE ELKS ASSN.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELKS ASSN.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE ELKS ASSN.



News of the Lodges



BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Lodge, No. 852, made a dual celebration of the commemoration of the 46th Anniversary of the lodge and the 25th Anniversary of the dedication of its home with a gala dinner program on May 22nd.

Striking out against communism, and listing the many wonderful activities of the Order, Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, Chairman of the Elks National Veterans Service Commission, shared speaking honors with D.D. Harold L. Stanton.

The program, which included a dinner, community sing and dancing, was attended by about 350 Elks and their ladies. P.E.R. Howard A. Swartwood, who headed No. 852 when the lodge home was dedicated, was Toastmaster and E.R. Leo D. Weingartner presided. Others at the speakers' table were P.D.D.'s C. Y. Cushman and C. J. Cook, and P.E.R.'s J. Victor Schad, C. D. Humphries and Ord A. Brazie.

MUSKEGON, MICH., Lodge, No. 274, boasts many fathers among its membership who, in turn, boast both sons and daughters.

The young ladies, escorted by their fathers, were entertained by the lodge on Father and Daughter Night recently. Every one of the 550 persons present had a marvelous time. This delicious dinner was served to the entire group within forty minutes.

The young ladies themselves made up the show which followed the dinner, participating in colorful and well-executed skits and dances, for which many received prizes. Dancing took care of the rest of the evening until the Eleven O'Clock Toast when the party came to an end.

The Fathers and Sons Party took the form of a picnic and baseball game at the lodge's famous Park. The afternoon was filled with sports and games, as well as swimming. A nurse was on duty to take care of any casualties, and after dinner, the program continued with an interesting outdoor movie presentation, in color.

Relationships between Muskegon Elk fathers and their children are very fine indeed and these parties for Elk parents and their children are a regular feature on Muskegon Lodge's agenda.

ALL-AMERICA ELKS HANDICAP CHAMPIONSHIP BOWLING TOURNAMENT. Ogden, Utah, Lodge, No. 719, extends to all bowling Elks an invitation to enter the 1949 Elks Bowling Tournament to be held at the Paramount Bowl in Ogden Sept. 1-11. First place team will win \$500; doubles, \$300; singles, \$200. Trophies will go to all Scratch Winners in first place for each event.

Entry fee for the tourney—Team, \$35; Doubles, \$10; Singles, \$5, including bowling and Tournament expense.

Handicap is based on 75 per cent of the difference of highest average as of April 1, 1949, and 200 scratch.

E.R. Reynolds Blackinton invites all Elks to attend open house at the lodge home during the tournament. There will be special events for ladies during the competition.

Hotel-Motel reservations will be made upon request from members, and all entries and reservations will receive return verifications. Tournament Manager Norman Wells, B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 719, Ogden, Utah, invites your early reservations. All entries close at midnight August 27th; they must be accompanied by fees.

Ogden is served by three railroads, all trans-continental and it is situated on U. S. Highways 30, 19, 90.



The grave of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Leach at Waterbury, Conn., was visited by 50 members of his lodge, New York, N. Y. Left to right: Vincent Tese, P.E.R.'s J. H. Chris Mitchel, George A. Hopkins, James E. McDonald, Sol. Tekulsky and Phelps Phelps, Secy. Augustus Groll, Dr. Zama Feldstein and Eugene Hefferman.

Elk dignitaries of New York State join officers of Binghamton, N. Y., Lodge at its Anniversary celebration, when Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, standing, center, was the principal speaker.



NEWS OF THE

Lodges

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Lodge, No. 85, mourns the loss of its oldest member, Harry E. Deardorff, 89, who passed away June 1st. He received his "half century" membership award last March.

Mr. Deardorff retired from business in 1915 and devoted his time to Elk activities. He had been active in the organization since No. 85 was organized in 1889. He was Exalted Ruler in 1902, after serving the various chair offices. More than any of his other fraternal duties, he enjoyed his chairmanship of the lodge sick committee which he headed for 26 years. He helped dedicate the new lodge building, and on his 87th birthday an oil portrait of himself was dedicated and hung in the lodge home. Until his death he served as Chaplain Emeritus.

P.E.R. Douglas Tanner delivered the eulogy at the funeral service held in memory of Mr. Deardorff at the lodge home, conducted by P.E.R.'s of the lodge. Graveside services in Mt. Olivet Cemetery were conducted by the incumbent lodge officials.

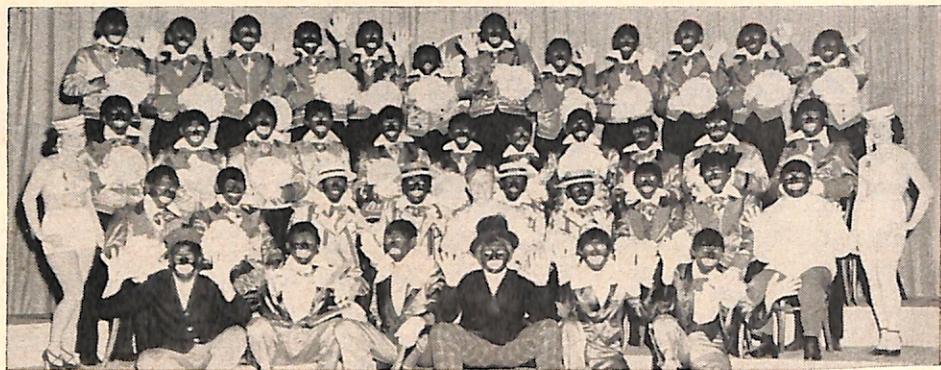
Mr. Deardorff is survived by an adopted son, three grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

ASHLAND, ORE., Lodge, No. 944, reports many important activities of the G. S. Butler Memorial Fund.

Mr. Butler left a considerable amount to the lodge, the income from which was to be made available to the Memorial Fund, to be administered by a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Exalted Ruler, approved by vote of the lodge, all of which has been accomplished.

The specific purpose and wish of the donor was to provide transportation and maintenance in connection with the hospitalization of any crippled children whose parents were unable to furnish this service; to provide milk in public schools for undernourished and underprivileged children; to provide necessary operations, eye glasses and dental work; to provide food and clothing and other such assistance necessary.

In the 16-month period since this Fund was in operation the Trustees report a total expenditure from this fund of \$11,997.03 for the purposes Mr. Butler set forth. In addition to this amount, the Trustees, through the generosity of Ashland Elks and their friends, have been able to donate clothing, baby clothing, shoes, and other wearing apparel to needy families.



The cast of Newport News, Virginia, Lodge's annual Minstrel Show, who also played for the veterans who are convalescing at McGuire Hospital.



Gainesville, Ga., Lodge decided it was high time the public had an opportunity to become acquainted with the Elks type of entertainment and invited outsiders to this year's Exalted Ruler's Ball, with obvious pleasant results.



Ely, Nev., Lodge gives great credit to its ladies group for the aid they have given the lodge and the new Nevada Elks Crippled Children's Hospitals, Inc. This photograph was taken at the installation of the group's officers.



One of the six specially constructed beds donated by Phoenix, Ariz., Lodge to the Arizona Crippled Children's Hospital is put into use by four-year-old Sylvia Corral, to the pleasure of, left to right, E.R. A. W. McGrath, Lead Knight. L. C. Austin, Hospital Supt. Lillian Retzloff and P.E.R. T. R. Mofford.

Hammond, Ind., Lodge concluded its bowling season with the Lynch Office Equipment team taking top honors. Left to right: Sponsor Lynch, Capt. Glenn Swartzell, Dr. Nicholas Egnatz, Edgar Hudson, Ernest Spade and Joe Trybulec.



Vincennes, Ind., Lodge's Degree Team, Ind. So. Dist. Ritualistic Champions, seated, pictured with Terre Haute Lodge's officers and the class they initiated recently.

P.E.R. G. E. McCarthy, E.R. E. J. Paine, P.E.R. B. J. Ruddy and P.D.D. J. B. German, Jr., of Utica, left to right, watch State Pres. John J. Sweeney, left, and Utica's Mayor Boyd Golder roll a couple at the New York State Elks First Annual Bowling Tournament. Schenectady Lodge took first place in A Division; Utica, B; Handicap: Binghamton, A Division; Bath, B.



At the 50th Anniversary of Crawfordsville, Ind., Lodge, left to right, seated: State Pres. Simpson Stoner, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Wade Kepner, Trustee Paul Mason and Past State Pres. Harry McClain; standing: E.R. Harlan Hixon and Secy.-Mgr. E. L. Adair.



Bellaire, Ohio, Lodge's Shuffleboard Champions and runners-up. Left to right: Edward Rodewig and Walter Embler, runners-up; Harold Curtis and John Klempa, winners.



A group of Stevens Point, Wis., Elks prepare to leave on their chartered train for Chippewa Falls to attend the Wisconsin Bowling Tournament. One of them, Peter Tuszka, was crowned singles king.

NEWS OF THE

Lodges

MEMBERS OF FOUR LODGES
ENGAGE IN THE OLD BUT
EVER SATISFYING PRACTICE
OF MORTGAGE BURNING.



Barnesville, Ohio, Lodge members gather to set fire to their mortgage. Reading left to right: Nelson Heil, D.D. Tom Price, E.R. Lawrence Derry, Dr. V. E. Berg, P.E.R. Ralph Betts, Fred Bohn and P.D.D. Joe Hurst.

Santa Cruz, Calif., Lodge celebrates the burning of its mortgage. Left to right: W. T. Rice, P.E.R. E. L. Anderson, E.R. P. J. Freeman, P.E.R. L. M. Linscott and P.E.R. J. P. Schaefer, chairman for this occasion.



Shreveport, La., Lodge officers, both past and present, pictured at the celebration of their mortgage burning ceremony, headed by P.E.R. Miles J. Byrne and D.D. Edward O. Payne.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Lodge members gather at the burning of the mortgage on their home. Among those pictured are: E.R. A. L. Swihart, Jack Kleinenger, Earl E. James, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Judiciary Committee, Kenneth Aldrich, O. P. Estes, G. C. White and Ralph Johannson.

LODGE NOTES

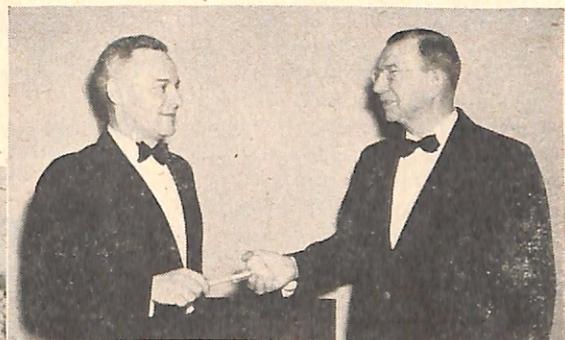
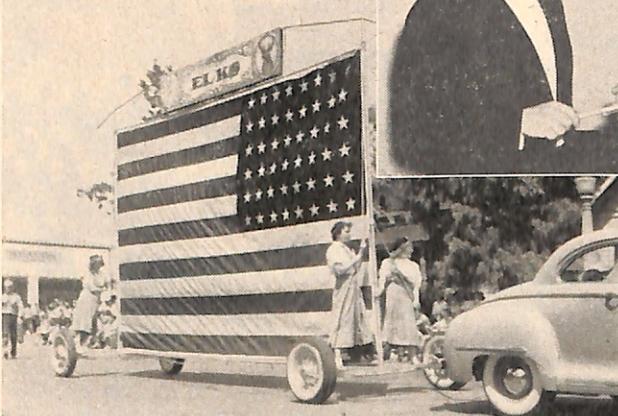
The Ladies of **FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.**, Lodge recently sponsored a formal dance and buffet supper in an effort to raise money for the local lodge's Building Fund. That the dance was a financial as well as a social success is indicated by the large crowd on hand to witness the presentation of a \$500 check by Wanita Eskew, President of the Ladies' group, to E.R. D. C. Wren . . . **PHOENIX, ARIZ.**, Lodge, deeply interested in the youngsters at the Jane Wayland Home, a welfare institution, lends not only time and money to this charity, but effort as well. A large group of Phoenix Elks got together recently and personally poured concrete for a 20' x 40' basketball court for these children's pleasure . . . **WAUSEON, OHIO**, Lodge is the baby lodge of the State, being organized in 1947 with a class of about 125. It now numbers over 200. Prominent in civic affairs, assisting in Scout work, hospital campaigns, etc., these Elks have started a building fund toward improvements to its home, making admirable strides in that effort . . . **HARTFORD CITY, IND.**, Lodge has sent the sons of some of its members for a week's outing at the Elks Boys Camp on the shores of Lake Michigan. The camp is sponsored by the Ind. Elks Assn. . . . Always interested in "Stray Elks", we were intrigued to learn that a "herd" of Elks is descending on **HOUSTON, TEX.** In a move made by the Wright Company, manufacturers of rubber tile flooring and other products, from **MILWAUKEE, WIS.**, to that Southern city, six executives of the company are now "displaced Elks". More Wright executives are Elks than members of any other organization. President Thomas F. Millane has been an Elk 17 years and served twice as E.R. of Milwaukee Lodge, Vice-Pres. A. E. Wright has been a member 15 years, just to mention a few.

P.E.R. Frank J. Dacey, right, presents the gavel to his brother, Paul M. Dacey, as this year's Exalted Ruler of Ansonia, Conn., Lodge.



Eighty-nine-year-old Charter Member S. G. Kleinmaier shared the limelight with the 64th Anniversary of Marion, Ohio, Lodge.

Paul H. Hohman, left, is installed as leader of Barberston, Ohio, Lodge by his father, P.E.R. H. J. Hohman.



Hanford, Calif., Lodge is proud of its pure silk American Flag, presented by the widow of one of its members, O. M. Lacey, and shown here in the city's Homecoming Celebration.



The graduating class of the local high school, and their faculty members, are entertained by Atlantic, Ia., Lodge at dinner and an entertaining floor show.



Participants in the 4th Annual Charity Minstrel of Hutchinson, Kans., Lodge.

NEWS OF THE LODGES

LINCOLN, NEB., Lodge, No. 80, has done a wonderful thing for the underprivileged children of the community. Free dental care will be provided for the children in St. Thomas Orphanage, Tabitha Home and Cedars' Home for Children through an annual \$1,200 Fellowship established at the University of Nebraska Dental College by the Lincoln Elks, beginning this fall.

An initial check of \$1,200 was presented recently by Past Exalted Ruler Dr. George M. Byrne, Chairman of the lodge's Community Welfare Committee, to Perry W. Branch, Secretary-Director of the University Foundation. The fund has been established in memory of Richard Roy Ross, a member of the lodge who lost his life during an Air Force mission over England during the last World War. Under provisions of the fund the Lincoln Elks will provide a \$1,200 fellowship annually for a graduate of any dental college in the United States who wishes to come to Nebraska to take advance specialized training in pedodontics (dentistry for children); and it will pay the University's Dental College Clinic all fees necessary for the care of the teeth of children under 16 years old from the three Homes.

Dr. Ralph Ireland, Chairman of the University's Department of Pedodontics, described the program as one of the finest arrangements in any dental college in the nation. "The splendid gift . . . will provide promising dentists with means to take advanced work," Dr. Ireland said in part.

NEWTON, MASS., Lodge, No. 1327, entertained a large group of out-of-town Elks not long ago, marking the occasion with the initiation of 25 new members. More than 300 attended the meeting, with visitors from Somerville, Boston, Waltham, Watertown, Salem, Gloucester, Wakefield and Hudson.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS., Lodge, No. 299, and the entire Order were saddened to learn of the death of Jay Schatz, World War II hero who recently passed away as a result of wounds suffered in that conflict. Jay lived a little longer than the doctors expected in 1946 when Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Broughton of Sheboygan Lodge, gave Jay his own membership pin at the time the young man became affiliated with Racine, Wis., Lodge at his own request.

On the brighter side of Sheboygan Lodge's ledger, No. 299 has sponsored a performance of "The Circle" by the National Theater Group of Chicago at Elkhart, proceeds going to the Elks Crippled Children's Fund.



The Phy-Mo-Me Boys Club sponsored by Scottdale, Pa., Lodge. The title represents the words "physical, moral and mental", embodied in their purpose: "To promote the high standards of Christian character through physical and educational activities".



The New York Yankees, with Manager Casey Stengel, left foreground, who were guests of Terre Haute, Ind., Lodge after an exhibition game with the Terre Haute Phillies. A crowd of 750 persons heard the Terre Haute Elks Chanters sing.



Cumberland, Md., Lodge has turned over to the Allegany County League for Crippled Children a \$5,270 check, which represents the proceeds from a minstrel show, whose talented and well-costumed cast is pictured here during a performance.



Newport News, Va., Lodge's new officers, with a new class of candidates.



San Bernardino, Calif., Lodge recently entertained these World War II veterans.

Tintic, Utah, Lodge presents a complete set of collapsible banquet tables to the Memorial Building which has been constructed in Eureka. E.R. Elden Nelson hands the bill of sale for the tables to Mayor Wilford Redmond, P.E.R. and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Memorial Bldg.



The League for Crippled Children received a \$1,500 check from Winston-Salem, N. C., Lodge to provide school transportation for handicapped youngsters. Left to right: Elk Committee Chairman Len Stanley, E.R. J. B. Maynard, Mrs. L. L. Gaskill and Wm. A. Nanny, League Chapter Treas.

Greencastle, Ind., Lodge's gift of a baby incubator is inspected at Putnam County Hospital. Left to right: a nurse, Hospital Manager W. L. Mansey, P.E.R. Gifford Black, E.R. Charles Lanzone, State Pres. Simpson Stoner and County Medical Society President Dr. G. D. Rhea, a member of the lodge.



P.E.R. Kenneth Rice, left, presents to City Treasurer Arthur Tufford, Newcomerstown, Ohio, Lodge's \$7,500 check toward the new municipal swimming pool. Looking on are Russell Els, M. O. Julian, James Hillegas, Francis Bucklew, Trustee C. O. Moder, Secy. John L. Furbay, Bernard Goodall, Domonic Kochowski and Wilmer Cochrane, Jr.

Maurice Osborne, of DeLand, Fla., Lodge, a professional magician, opens his bag of tricks for the youngsters at the Harry-Anna Home for Crippled Children, maintained by the Florida Elks, as part of DeLand Lodge's recent invasion of the Home to bring the children gifts and entertainment.



Here is the Youth Band of Taunton, Mass., Lodge, whose members were the guests of the Kiwanis at the club's Youth Week Meeting. E.R. Wm. Viera, R. T. Mansfield and A. H. Herzog, members of the Elks Youth Committee are also pictured, with the band's director, Hal King.

LODGES HONORED BY COMMUNITY



Some of the beauty queens who played a pleasant part in the dedication of the swimming pool recently completed by Sumter, S. C., Lodge.

Montrose and Sumter Lodges participate in dedication ceremonies.

MONTROSE, COLO., Lodge, No. 1053, was accorded a signal honor in being chosen to lay the cornerstone of the city's new \$480,000 Community Memorial Hospital. The event, held on May 12th with members of the Grand Lodge officiating, was attended by a crowd estimated at 5,000. This was the first time in Colorado that the Order had been called upon to lay the cornerstone of a public building and Montrose Lodge, highly honored, responded with one of the finest ceremonies ever witnessed in that State. Open house was held all day at the lodge home to Elks from all over Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. The night before, No. 1053 was host to a State Ritualistic "Clinic", attended by teams from six Colorado West lodges and State Elks Assn. officials.

Grand Lodge officers taking part in

the cornerstone-laying ceremony were Grand Est. Lect. Knight O. J. Fisher; D.D.'s L. E. Nelson, Dr. E. J. Haefeli, Richard Mitchell, (Utah), Glen R. Lamberg and Grand Chaplain Dr. George L. Nuckolls who served in his capacity as the Order's chaplain. State Pres. Frank C. Holitz and Past Presidents M. B. Chase and Henry B. Zanella also took part.

Three bands led the parade which preceded these ceremonies and practically every organization in the community took part in the line of march including 2,000 school children.

Montrose Lodge's \$20,000 contribution to the building fund for this Hospital in a large measure aided in the first concrete step toward the erection of this building. The actual laying of the cornerstone was accomplished by the officers of Montrose Lodge headed

by E.R. C. V. Krebs and D.D. Donald L. Johnson.

Ceremonies marking the dedication of the new \$45,000 swimming pool and bathhouse at the home of **SUMTER, S. C.**, Lodge, No. 855 coincided with the famous Iris Festival in Sumter. The event, attended by thousands of spectators, took the form of an Aquatic Carnival, with the crowning of "Nep-tune's Daughter", 21-year-old Doris Avant, who was also "Queen Iris—1949", climaxing the gala festival. Mrs. Howard Anderson, radio's "Queen for a Day", did the crowning honors, and T. Douglas Youngblood, General Manager of Station WFIG, presided as Master of Ceremonies at the program which started with an invocation by Rev. V. D. Fortune of Sumter. E.R. E. T. Gulledge, Sr., delivered the welcoming address, paying tribute to the Swimming Pool Committee, headed by Dr. T. B. Dunlap. Judge C. K. Grimsley of Florence Lodge gave the dedication address.

The introduction of the "Visiting Queens" followed. These young ladies were the South Carolina beauties who represented towns throughout the State in the Iris Festival beauty contest. The girls then changed their garb to compete in the bathing beauty contest, a highlight of the aquacade program. This program included diving displays, both serious and comic, and fourteen production numbers.

On the day prior to the aquacade, Sumter Lodge took first place among 70 professional floats entered in the annual Iris Festival Parade. It depicted a bevy of bathing beauties riding surfboards. Both the float and the pool dedication program brought a great deal of credit to the lodge.



A view of the large crowd of 5,000 persons at the ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the Montrose Memorial Hospital.

News of the State Associations

(Continued from page 11)

Hopkinsville Lodge, the delegates decided on Richmond as the site for the 1950 Convention. Throughout the conclave, the Elks worked to advance the Association's Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, a move hailed as one of the finest of its kind ever undertaken in Kentucky.

UTAH

Among the many important events which took place at the Utah State Elks Assn. Convention at Cedar City on June 2, 3 and 4, one of the most outstanding was the tribute paid to Grand Trustee Douglas E. Lambourne. Mayor Gronway R. Parry welcomed the delegates to his city and the new President, C. Wade Giggey, presented the Association's gift, while music was provided by the Master Singers, a group of 75 male singers.

New officers for the coming year, elected and installed on the afternoon of the 4th, were: Pres. C. Wade Giggey, Ogden; 1st Vice-Pres., Harold M. McNeil, Salt Lake City; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. Albert Boulton, Park City; 3rd Vice-Pres., Antone Dupin, Price; Secy., Elmer Brown, Ogden, and Treas., Henry I. Fryer, Ogden.

At this meeting scholarships and essay awards were given to outstanding Utah high school students, with Glenn R. Lee of Salt Lake City receiving the cash scholarship award made annually to an outstanding student.

In the Ritualistic Contest, Price Lodge won top honors and was awarded the annual trophy. Provo City placed second and Cedar City third.

Entertainment features were climaxed by a Canyon outing and barbecue on Sunday following the business meetings.

KANSAS

May 27, 28 and 29 found a large group of Kansas Elks at the 1949 Convention of the State Association. Distinguished visitors included R. L. Johnsmeyer, a member of the Grand Lodge Auditing Committee, D.D.'s Otto Kliener, C. E. Klein, O. H. Schultz, Eldon R. Welton and Joe B. Wilson.

At this meeting a donation of \$400 was made to the Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, and another donation of \$300 to the Kansas Children's Service League. A \$300 scholarship was awarded to the most worthy handicapped high school senior, Noel Rossmussen of Garden City. State Association awards in the national Essay Contest were also made, with the first prize of \$100 going to Carlyle J. Bander, second, \$50 to Charles D. Hawley and third, \$25 to Virginia Lee Gould.

Officers for the coming year are: Pres., J. M. White, Topeka; Vice-Presidents, Arthur Wilson, Salina; Phillip

STATE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION DATES FOR 1949

| State | Place | Date |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Virginia | Norfolk | Aug. 14, 15, 16. |
| Wisconsin | Appleton | Aug. 18, 19, 20. |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | Aug. 21 to 25. |
| Ohio | Cedar Point (Sandusky) | Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1. |
| Colorado | Ouray | Sept. 16, 17, 18. |
| California | Long Beach | Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24. |
| Tennessee | Jackson | Sept. 23, 24. |
| New Hampshire | Nashua | October |

Johnson, Hutchinson; Melvin Miller, Lawrence, and Joe Sterner, Chanute; Trustee for four years, Tom H. Lowman, McPherson; Secy., S. E. Patterson, Augusta, and Treas., Clay E. Hedrick, Newton. As reported in the July issue, Garden City Lodge won first place in the Ritualistic Contest; Topeka, second and Ottawa, third.

OREGON

Over 3,600 persons were registered for the two-day Convention of the Oregon State Elks Assn. at Klamath Falls June 3rd and 4th. Among the distinguished guests were Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan and Pres. Morley H. Golden of the Calif. State Elks Assn.

A report of the Oregon Elks' charitable activities showed that they had expended some \$81,000 in youth activities, the major project undertaken being the care of visually handicapped children. This program includes a cooperative plan with the Oregon State Medical School, in which a three-fold program has been developed to aid these youngsters. This activity also includes a cooperative plan with the Oregon State Blind School for children under school age, enabling a child to enter the Blind School without having to go through a preliminary training period.

Another project receiving a great deal of aid and attention from the Elks of Oregon is the assistance to hospitalized veterans.

A patriotic parade, in which Klamath Falls Elks carried a 40' x 60' American Flag, was followed by 2500 school children each carrying a Flag. This event took place on the afternoon of the 4th. The parade, in which there were no commercial entries, was followed by a barbecue at which 4000 people were fed, and that evening the meeting closed with the Grand Ball in honor of the Grand Exalted Ruler.

The delegates elected the following officers: Pres., Elmo Angele, Lakeview; 1st Vice-Pres., Austin Dunn, Baker; 2nd Vice-Pres., Kirby S. Fortune, Marshfield; 3rd Vice-Pres., Louis Cline, McMinnville; Secy., Ernest L. Scott, Medford; Treas., R. A. Ferguson, Bend; Sgt.-at-Arms, Richard Johns, Lake-

view; Asst. Sgt.-at-Arms, D. V. Bulger, Portland; Chaplain, John Sell, The Dalles; Tiler, Harold Harp, Tillamook; Trustees: Dewey Powell, Klamath Falls; Clarence R. Hale, Hood River; J. F. Fliegel, Medford; John J. Smith, Lebanon; and Herbert Hacker, Astoria.

It was decided to hold the 1950 Meeting at Corvallis next June. A mid-winter session will take place at Ashland in January.

ALABAMA

The Annual Convention of the Alabama State Elks Assn. took place on May 15, 16 and 17 with Birmingham Lodge as host.

Registration numbered almost 600 with Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mayor Cooper Green of Birmingham as honored guests.

Many entertaining features were planned by the host lodge with the record crowd enjoying every minute.

Officers elected and appointed for 1949-50 are: Pres., Robert C. Roberson, Cullman; Exec. Vice-Pres., Gus T. Gulas, Birmingham; District Vice-Presidents: So., R. M. McAvoy, Mobile; So. Cent., C. L. DeBardeleben, Selma; Cent., Leonard E. Blood, Ensley; No. Cent., B. L. Harrell, Gadsden; No., Joe S. Foster, Huntsville; Trustees, Dave Israel, Blocton, three years; John F. Antwine, Birmingham, two years; Gilbert F. Mayer, Sheffield, one year; Secy.-Treas., John E. Marshall, Florence; Tiler, Joe D. Curry, Decatur.

The next Convention will be held in Florence on May 14, 15 and 16, 1950.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia Lodge was host to the 1949 Convention of the South Carolina State Elks Assn. on June 4 and 5 when delegates from every lodge in the State were on hand. The Columbia Elks were host at a barbecue Saturday night, followed by a dance at the famous Elk Patio which has recently been reopened for the use of servicemen in that area as a Fraternal Center.

The Ritualistic Contest, participated in by Anderson, Rock Hill and Charleston Lodges, was won by the Anderson group. The meeting was highly successful and great progress was reported in the coordinating of the activities of the various lodges. All lodges were complimented on their adoption of the state-wide project, the Boys and Girls Summer Camp, that will be operated in the mountains of the State by the South Carolina Elks.

J. R. Abney of Anderson was elected President of the Association and Dr. Sidney Hilton of Florence is Vice-President, while Lewis F. Summey of Anderson is Secretary.

Excerpts from Annual Reports

(Continued from page 29)

of communal good works, such as swimming pools, community center projects, donations of flags to Boy Scout Troops and orphanages, cancer clinics established and supported, university stadiums built, homes constructed for paraplegics, iron lungs and resuscitators donated; cerebral palsy centers established and maintained; hospitals and homes erected and equipped; golf and bowling tournaments held; milk donated to school children.

Youth Programs

The Committee reports favorably on the support of the Youth Program, which endorses and supports many activities such as Boy and Girl Scout Troops, National Foundation Scholarships, camps and outings for underprivileged children, hospital incubators, mental and physical rehabilitation for crippled children, community playgrounds, school luncheon funds; equipment for parks, baseball and basketball teams, as well as the sponsoring of patriotic essay contests.

Lapsation

The report discourses upon lapsation of membership. During the past year the Committee urged the Exalted Rulers to appoint a Lapsation Committee in order to retain the old members, and urged them and their officers to serve on this committee.

Encouragement of Special Services

In the Encouragement of Special Services, the report announced, the accounts of the most worthy Memorial Day, Mother's Day and Flag Day services were published in *The Elks Magazine*. This selective procedure was necessary as it would have been impossible for the Magazine to publish

all the photographs and reports received by the Committee.

Past Exalted Rulers' Associations

The Committee asked all Exalted Rulers that they consider the formation of a Past Exalted Rulers' Association as a permanent organization, saying past experience has proved the great value of such a group.

Lodge Bulletin Contest

The Committee believes that the most practical method of keeping the membership of a subordinate lodge informed of all its various activities is through the medium of a regular lodge publication. The Lodge Activities Committee again conducted a Lodge Bulletin Contest to increase appreciation of the value of lodge bulletins and to stimulate their publication and improve their quality.

The Committee awarded trophies to the following lodges, with inscribed pen and pencil sets presented to the editors: First, second and third winners in Group I (over 1,000 members) were Nashville, Tenn., Los Angeles, Calif., and Denver, Colo., Lodges; in Group II (between 500 and 1,000 members) Carlsbad, N. M., Herrin, Ill., and Oregon City, Ore.; in Group III (under 500 members) Florence, Colo., Kent, Ohio, and Lakewood, N. J. Approximately 185 bulletins were entered.

National Essay Contest

The report informs that the Committee, with the cooperation of the National Memorial and Publication Commission, conducted a National Essay Contest on a theme emphasizing the positive merits of democracy, "Why Democracy Works", the competition being open to all high school students, public or private, from the ninth to 12th grades inclusive, who were resi-

dents within the jurisdiction of the Order.

It was suggested that awards be made by local lodges, districts and State Associations for the best essay submitted to them for their representative group—the lodge to choose the best essay received by it, this essay to be submitted to the district; the district in turn to select its choice and submit the winner to the State Association Committee, who would then choose the best essay to represent the state in the competition for the eight national awards, totaling \$2,000 in U. S. Government Savings Bonds, at maturity value.

1,009 local lodges participated; their awards amounted to \$87,571.25. Every state and Territorial Association participated. Combined awards, including those offered by the districts, and the national awards, amounted to \$101,616.25.

Educational Film Strips

The Committee reports that the Order secured the cooperation of *The Reader's Digest* in making available to lodges a set of six film strips about "Our American Heritage", these films being especially prepared for use in schools to teach our children the stirring story of the development of our democratic freedom. Each film strip is accompanied by a manual showing how to use it to maximum advantage, and contains a special frame stating that it was presented by the B.P.O.E., thus enabling our children to know the deep and abiding interest our Order takes in developing good citizens.

The Committee reports that the orders for this material amounted to approximately 1,000 sets at an expenditure of \$11,700.00 and were from 500 lodges, each state and territory being represented.

The Committee, which has as its Chairman William Jernick, is comprised of John F. Scileppi, Edward A. Spry, Nick H. Feder and William I. O'Neill.

What Shall We Do About China?

(Continued from page 4)

seems likely to be under a new Chinese communist regime," Mr. Fairbank tells me, "I think it holds more promise for the Chinese people than any continuation of the present Nationalist regime would hold. Since the Chinese communists have doctrines very similar to those of communists elsewhere, this indicates what an extremely bad government the recent one finally degenerated into before its collapse".

It is Mr. Fairbank's contention that in our approach to China we have to distinguish between that element in this modern Chinese revolution which is genuinely communist, with strong ideological affinities with Moscow, and the other elements of social change.

It is wishful thinking, Mr. Fairbank believes, to assume that by sending more arms we could have turned back the Chinese social revo-

lution. United States policy, he says, must remain flexible and avoid any commitment to support the status quo or aid Chiang Kai-shek to try a comeback. "We should deal with local Chinese regimes wherever we find them," he states, "whether they are Communist or non-Communist."

IN ORDER to ascertain at first hand the China policy likely to be adopted by our own government in the immediate future, I consulted a number of officials in Washington whose views, because they will determine that policy, are important to an understanding of it.

Our attitude toward the Far East, I am told, will follow the same pattern it does toward Europe. In Europe, American trade is carried on with Russia as well as with Russian satellite countries, under rigid con-

trol of strategic materials. The same policy would probably prevail with regard to China, regardless of what kind of government assumed control.

The feeling is prevalent in the capital that the question of recognition of a communist China regime will not come directly to Washington, but will first be broached by a demand upon the United Nations for a change in personnel representation. If a request for recognition should come to Washington from the Chinese communists, however, it will be dealt with on its merits and on the basis of the situation as it exists in China at the time. Whether recognition will be extended will depend, in Washington's view, on the competence of the communist government to maintain order and on the manner in which it lives up to its international engagements. Since it will not yet have obligated itself to any international engage-

ments when it is first established, that particular aspect of its sincerity will be judged, I am told, by the manner in which it exhibits a willingness and ability to do so.

Administrative circles in Washington are convinced that there was no way in which the Nationalist government in China could have been rescued from defeat at the hands of the Chinese communists, other than to have sent American troops into China to do the job. The conviction is equally strong that if the Nationalist government had made a genuine effort to effect a political solution on the basis of a coalition with the communists, if it had inaugurated a measure of the social and political reforms that were vitally needed—the necessity for a military decision could have been avoided.

The realities of the present situation in China, it is pointed out, cannot exclude the fact that over a million Nationalist troops were captured or defeated by the Chinese communists; that this was the way the communists secured vast quantities of stores, weapons and ammunition; that there was no genuine defense of the Nationalist capital at Nanking; and that Nanking was actually taken for the communists by two Nationalist defense divisions that switched their allegiance to the communists.

Furthermore, I was reminded, there is the report of the American military observer, Maj. Gen. David Barr, in command of the Joint United States Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG), who was stationed in China for about a year and a half. According to General Barr, the Nationalist government did not lose a single engagement because of lack of equipment. They lost their battles, he says, only because of an unwillingness to fight, or because of their ineptitude.

Informed responsible opinion in Washington can be summed up in this way: Since the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek rejected the course of coalition urged by American government emissaries to the Chinese capital, and since the Nationalist government proved itself incapable of maintaining its dominance despite the economic and military aid the United States had poured into China, the only correct attitude that can be adopted is one of hands-off, allowing the Chinese to settle their own internal affairs. It would be hopeless for us further to try to intervene, even if we had the will to do so.

The same quarters in Washington are ready and willing to provide case histories of the frustrations the United States has encountered in its endeavors to bolster up the Nationalist regime. An example of the ineptitude, downright greed and callousness of the Nationalist government is presented in the experience of Roger Lapham, in charge of the ECA program in China, when he tried to deliver emergency supplies to communities in the interior by way of routing American ocean-going

(Continued on page 44)

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Entry of these American ships, bearing precious cargoes of food and goods that would have fed and clothed thousands of starving and shelterless Chinese in central China, that would have done a heroic job of reviving morale and rejuvenating fading and dying loyalties of the people to the Nationalist government, was forbidden.

The Chinese Ship Owners Association, in league with Chinese government officials financially interested in any operation in which a fast dollar might be made, refused to permit the cargo to be transported inland in American bottoms, despite the fact that this practice is universal everywhere else in the world. Offers to trans-ship the supplies on Chinese river vessels revealed that no such vessels existed. The alternative? The United States government would have to pay to the Chinese ship-owner-politician combine the equivalent of what would have been paid to the ship owners for freight charges, if the ship owners had had the ships to transport the goods.

The result: The cargo remained piled up in warehouses in Shanghai while the Chinese people in the interior, who might have had the benefit of American generosity, died from the lack of it.

There is no propaganda the communists could invent, it is asserted, that could have done so thorough a job of disillusioning the desperate and war weary Chinese people as merely the knowledge of the Nationalist government's disregard of them, of which this one instance is only typical. Nor, Washington is sure, is there anything more likely to make the average American turn with disgust from the proposition of rescuing a regime responsible for these appalling conditions, even though the alternative may be the emergence in China of a government which is the antithesis of his own.

IS THE foregoing official American view necessarily a correct one? Is it true that the Nationalist government of China was not worth rescuing, that it could not have been prevented from collapsing out of its own sheer inadequacy and worthlessness? That even if by some miracle it could be returned to power, it would be contrary to the desires of the majority of the Chinese and American people?

I sought out two Chinese with tremendous prestige in their own country, and in the United States, for answers to these questions. Neither is a member of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist government political party. Yet both are in the service of that government.

One is Dr. Hu Shih, recently appointed Foreign Minister of Nationalist China. Dr. Hu was Chinese ambassador to the United States from 1938 to 1942. Until he returned to Canton a few days ago, he was a refugee in the United States from his post as president of the Na-



A vista of paddy fields in the Kowloon District of South China.

tional Peiping University. He is one of China's outstanding intellectual leaders, often spoken of as "China's second Confucius". He is a graduate of Cornell University (Ph.D. Columbia) and has been awarded honorary degrees by forty-one American universities. Almost, it would seem, no outstanding American university considered itself fully established culturally until it had recorded Dr. Hu Shih on its roster of intellectually great. Today Dr. Hu is recorded on the Chinese communist books as a "war criminal".

The other is Dr. Tsiang Ting-fu, formerly Chinese ambassador to Moscow. Dr. Tsiang likewise is one of China's intellectuals, a graduate of Oberlin (also Ph.D. Columbia) but his forte is economics. He was in charge of the entire UNRRA program in China, and is now the Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, highest ranking Chinese official outside of territorial Nationalist China.

Dr. Hu Shih makes no apologies for the character of the Nationalist government. He does not deny its history of extensive malfeasance and misfeasance which, until now, prompted him to reject, time and again, offers of high Cabinet rank. On the contrary, he denounces its failings in no uncertain terms. However, says Dr. Hu, let us examine the facts.

By 1947, says Dr. Hu, China had suffered twenty years of almost constant war, either fratricidal or against a common enemy. For twenty years the country endured endless turmoil, wholesale death and violent destruction. The roads of the provinces in all the seaboard areas of China were clogged unceasingly with millions of refugee men, women and children, without shelter, without food and without destination. The inevitable result of this staggering

and unending hardship was the creation of a state of mind among the people of China in which the paramount, perhaps only, desire was for peace.

To the average academically and politically illiterate Chinese, the promises of the communists were understandable and inviting. The existing conditions were blamed, and not wholly without reason, upon the decayed Nationalist government. The government had promised agrarian reforms, but had not carried them out. Taxes were still too high for the farmer, but non-existent for wealthy speculators and officials. Food was scarce, there was no peace in the land, and the Nationalist government was corrupt. It was not too difficult, says Dr. Hu, for the communists to exploit these conditions.

What the communists were hardly likely to explain to the Chinese peasant were other factors that had an important bearing on the circumstances leading up to 1947, when the Nationalist government began to disintegrate. According to Dr. Hu, these were: In the few years prior to Japan's military invasion in 1937, conditions throughout China had improved at a constant and excellent rate; that it was this very stabilization of China's economy and political structure that inspired Japan to launch her "now or never" expedition in the summer of that year.

IN THE first years leading up to the Nationalist revolution in 1927, says Dr. Hu, the Kuomintang Party included communists in the top echelons of its military, political and propaganda leadership. The Kuomintang, though not in itself communist, was modeled on authoritarian and totalitarian lines which had the complete approval of its communist element. It was pledged to a military and political program to be completed

in three stages: first, the overthrow of the provincial warlords; second, a period of political tutelage of the Chinese people; and third, liberalization of the political structure to permit other political parties to exist without discrimination. At the end of the third stage, a democratic constitution would be promulgated and there would be established genuine political democracy in which there would be free enterprise in agriculture, commerce and industry, with government ownership and operation of the nation's basic resources, communications and utilities.

It is difficult to speculate upon what might have happened, says Dr. Hu, had not the eight year war against Japan intervened in 1937, during this initial period in which the Nationalist government was struggling through the three stages of organizing the constitutional government to which it was pledged. The fact remains that the eight years of war against Japan from 1937 to 1945 wrecked all possibility of political and economic progress. Under its impact against a government which was only beginning to stabilize itself after ten years of civil war, the effect was devastating.

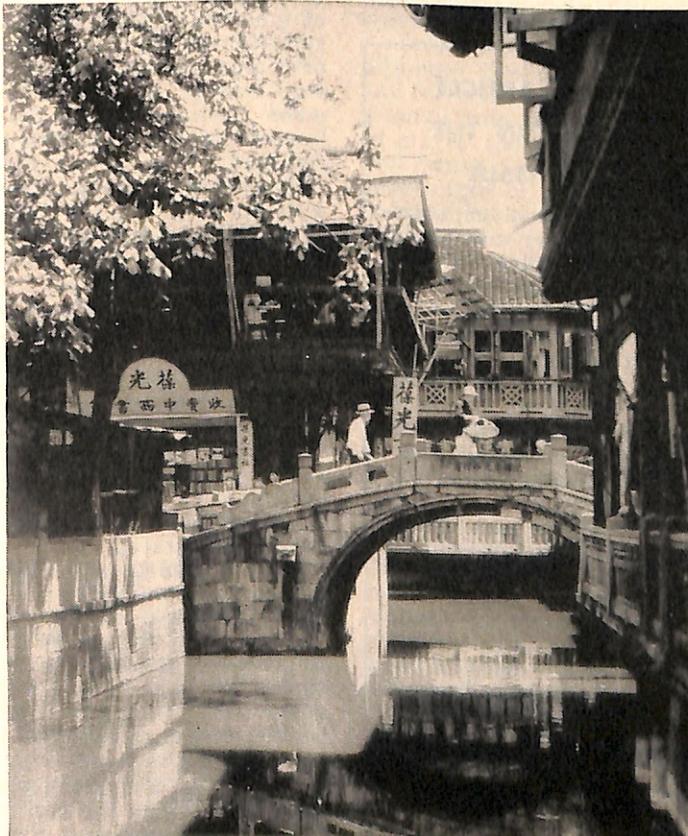
The financial structure of the government, which had been driven by the Japanese forces into the hinterland of Szechuan, had become almost nebulous. Government budgets were merely aggregations of meaningless figures, for there was no government income to offset government expenditure. Revenues in Japanese occupied areas were siphoned off to the Japa-

nese puppet government in Nanking; those in communist areas were funnelled into communist coffers. For the Nationalist government, saddled with the responsibility of steadfast resistance against Japan, for four long years alone, and for four additional years in alliance with the west—the economic and financial burden was insurmountable.

Under those conditions, Dr. Hu poses the rhetorical question: How was the Nationalist government to finance its military and civilian resistance? Printing press money, to which the government was compelled to resort, succeeded no better in China than in other countries where similar remedies proved abortive—for wages are calculable only with relation to the goods they will buy, and in wartime China there was a complete poverty of goods both for military and civilian needs.

The inevitable result of this combination of insoluble factors, says Dr. Hu, was a breakdown of morale on the part of Nationalist army leaders who, even to begin with, were without adequate understanding of the larger, national and international issues that confronted their government. It led small fry into devious ways to supplement their income so that their families might even barely exist. And in the higher brackets, it led to racketeering on a far more grandiose scale. Eventually, the result was widespread corruption, degeneration and disintegration in the government and in the army which was presumed to be its defender.

(Continued on page 46)



Stone bridge over a canal in the Old City of Shanghai.

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But after you have admitted all these facts—that the Nationalist government had degenerated, that it had not begun the liberal reforms it had promised when the war was over—you will find, says Dr. Hu, that China is faced only with a choice between freedom and no freedom; a choice between a government based on constitutional democracy and one that threatens complete intolerance and tyranny.

If all we are looking for is effective government, immediately, one that will enforce its will regardless of what its guiding principle may be, then, says Dr. Hu, we should turn to Communism, Nazi-ism, or Fascism. Along any one of those lines, effective control can be established—control by total blackout of every move and every thought that might question or oppose it. The paramount question, according to Dr. Hu, is not whether a communist China would or would not be controlled by Moscow. It is—must China's four hundred million people become the creatures of a "black communist tyranny" under which there can be no economic, spiritual, intellectual or physical freedom?

DR. T. F. TSIANG, Chinese ambassador to the U. N., agrees with Hu Shih on the blameworthiness of many high officials of his government. He too, last year rejected a Cabinet post because he failed to receive adequate assurance he would be permitted to carry out genuine reform policies.

However, says Dr. Tsiang, the outlook and composition of the Nationalist government is quite different now from what it was last year. Whether this change for the better was caused by desperation rather than self-determination is not too important. What is important, he feels, is that it has taken place, and that as a result the situation in China is far from hopeless. The one important consideration now, says Dr. Tsiang, is the immediacy with which Nationalist China can receive American moral and material aid.

If hope of democracy is not to be blotted out in Asia, and perhaps in the rest of the civilized world, the United States, says Dr. Tsiang, must not give aid or comfort, directly or indirectly, to the Chinese communists. The refusal of the U. S. embassy at Nanking to follow the legal government to Canton, for example, was a moral blow to the Nationalist government, and of direct moral aid to the communists. (The Soviet embassy, he comments, was the only foreign embassy in China which adopted a correct attitude by moving with Acting President Li Tsung-jen to Canton when the communists took Nanking.)

Furthermore, says Dr. Tsiang, the American government should continue to provide aid in the manner authorized by Congress last year: two-thirds economic, and one-third military. This material aid was origi-

nally destined to be delivered to five principal areas—Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking and Canton. Since Canton is the only one of the five which is still in the hands of the legal government of China, the ECA program should be adjusted to that situation.

Certainly, argues Dr. Tsiang, we would not ship ERP goods and equipment to any area in Greece overrun by Greek communists. Why should that be done under the pretext that the Chinese people in similar areas in China need help? And in addition, he says, the United States government must tell the Chinese people, and the whole world, that it regards the spread of communism in Asia in the same manner it does communism in Europe, and it must give similar preventive aid if disaster is to be averted.

What the Nationalist government fears most, according to Dr. Tsiang, is recognition by the United States of a communist regime even on a *de facto* basis. Such recognition, he says, would deal all possibility of Democracy in the Far East a mortal blow. While he recognizes the desire of American firms to carry on their business in China, and the necessity for them to deal with local customs and other officials in on-the-spot control, nevertheless he believes that continued business dealings with communist China are a form of appeasement, limited in value. Investments will be at the mercy of the communists, and communists everywhere in the world have already demonstrated the quality and extent of their mercy.

But in the last analysis, thinks Dr. Tsiang, whether the communists will

stand or fall will depend in large measure upon whether or not the Chinese people will have more or less rice in their rice bowl. Now that the communists have assumed the problem of feeding tremendous populations in many major cities, they will inevitably be driven to tighten controls. Whether the Chinese peasant and city dweller will tamely submit to a communist-controlled rice bowl, Dr. Tsiang adds, remains to be seen.

As Dr. Tsiang speculates, some of the problems that will confront the Chinese communists in the areas in which they have newly won power, are: How to fulfill their promises of redistribution of the land, liquidation of farm landlordism, reduction of taxes, and a full rice bowl. These have been, so to speak, the campaign promises of the communists, and they must in some measure be redeemed if the communists are to retain the loyalty of the Chinese masses.

Facts and figures, however, have a disconcerting way of contradicting long established notions. Despite assertions of almost total farm "landlordism" (tenant-farmer peonage) in China, it is a fact that in China only 28.7 per cent of the arable land is rented, as compared with 29.4 per cent of the land in the United States cultivated in a similar manner. In China, 46 per cent of the land is farmed by full owners. The balance, 25.3 per cent, is partly rented and partly owned.

In addition to this little known fact regarding the large percentage of cultivated land worked by farmer-owners in China, there is the actuality of the minute size of the average Chinese farm, because of centuries of inheritance that has split and re-split family farms among the sons of each succeeding generation. This will present a formidable problem when the time comes for the communists to begin "redistribution" of the land.

The average Chinese farm is but 4.18 acres, and on it live 6.2 farm people. The comparison between this and the average American farm, 157 acres, on which live only 4.2 people, speaks for itself. There simply are no large farms in China, the size of the so-called group of "largest farms" averaging but 13 acres.

Eighty per cent of China's 400 to 500 million people live on farms. They cultivate and are dependent on 236 million acres of farm land, as compared with 30 million Americans on 365 million acres of farm land in the United States.

Including in the Chinese population that has to be fed from the farms the 100 million or so city dwellers who are non-productive agriculturally, you have a fair picture of the problem that confronts any government in China. It accounts for the fact that in China the standard of living is lower and the death rate higher (30 per thousand) than anywhere else in the civilized world. These are facts, ever-present realities that cannot be converted into

MR. SHAW'S ARTICLE TO CONTINUE IN THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE

In the preparation of these articles on China, a competent and experienced journalist has sought for facts rather than merely views. He has presented them in a way that makes them intelligible to every American. No issue has been evaded, no fact has been spared.

In his concluding article next month, Mr. Shaw will bring interviews with other noted experts on Far Eastern affairs whose opinions are informative and important. He will also present a pointed analysis of Chinese communism that will enable readers to decide in their own minds whether the exceptionist theory for China is valid, whether communist China is likely to become a Russian satellite, or whether danger lies in communism *per se* regardless of whether the Chinese communists are tuned to the wave-length of the Kremlin or not.

full rice bowls merely by wishing them away.

An integral part of the Nationalist government's program for agricultural reform was the proposal to transfer a considerable proportion of China's agricultural population, on a voluntary basis, to the undeveloped but arable northwest. Similar migrations, without government inspiration, proved highly effective only a few decades ago when flood and drought ridden farmers evacuated the Yellow River region in favor of Manchuria, and increased the productive population of that excellent agricultural and industrial region from a mere one million to thirty million, in a comparatively few years.

But this answer of the Nationalist government to communist demands for "redistribution" of the land could not be effectuated, declare Nationalist government spokesmen, because

of communist disruption in north China by their unceasing interference with and destruction of communications.

Both Dr. Hu and Dr. Tsiang blame United States policy in China for the loss of stamina of the Nationalist government, for the gradual evaporation of its will to resist communist aggression. They point out that the attempt made by General George C. Marshall at the end of World War II, to force the Nationalist government into a coalition with the communists, was bound to fail. According to Dr. Hu, to regard coalition with communists as a coalition of normal political parties is to exercise judgment by supposition. It requires the supposition that the framework of the democratic state will be allowed to continue to exist. In a communist coalition, says Dr. Hu, this is a wholly false assumption.

Uncle Sam's New King Pin

(Continued from page 17)

don't's of operating about two score enterprises in which the average man seems most determined to lose his money trying to become a new Woolworth, Delmonico, Helena Rubenstein or Sears Roebuck.

The sensible advice in these publications contrasts wildly with the kind of stuff discussed in this column in June. They cover a surprising range of possible careers. There is one, for example, on operating a small sawmill which offers an unsuspected chance for earning a good living. With about \$6,400 owned or borrowed capital, along with a good supply of personal qualifications, it seems possible to get into the sawmill business with both feet and three employees and, with the help of government men, of course, maybe stay there. Sometimes one can do pretty well making brick and tile, too, or running a book store or a weekly newspaper.

THESE handbooks are valuable because they were compiled by people not wearing rose colored glasses. They are down to earth discussions which try to discourage the reader from tackling a business unless he has some realistic assurance he can quickly get the hang of it and make good. They give some pithy, unexpected advice, too. Take the bookshop idea. There are a lot of dreamy people who like books, and maybe have small incomes, but think a bookshop would be a romantic and profitable business. But the booklet says not to try it in a town of less than 25,000 where apparently the comics and the public library take care of most intellectual hungers. It also warns sternly that minimum gross sales of \$15,000 are needed to balance a \$100 a month rent cost and pay total wages, including the owners', of \$175 a month.

Also the booklet wet-blankets the happy idea that a book store can be got under way with the latest club

selections and a copy or two of the Gene Stratton Porter masterpiece, *Freckles*. Five thousand bucks are needed to embark on this little venture by any but the improvident or imprudent.

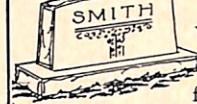
That's as much as you need, in fact, in order to start a jewelry store but there is probably less fun in it. It is considered bad taste for a jeweler to wear his own merchandise before selling it. But never does a small book shop sell the latest mystery until it has been read from body to retribution by the proprietor.

For some businesses a really substantial initial investment is needed. A brickyard needs about \$435,000 although the pamphlet telling why and for what can be had for only 15c, a small sum to invest to learn that in states like California, Louisiana and South Dakota starting a brickyard might be devastatingly unprofitable since less than one per cent of homes there are brick-built, compared with Pennsylvania's top 37 per cent. But then in California, Louisiana and South Dakota maybe the competition isn't so keen.

About the lowest investment required is for a confectionery-tobacco shop where for \$1,000 you can line up enough candy bars to keep the neighborhood small fry ogling and drooling around the clock. But even this simple store, which in mercantile circles is about equivalent to a soap box lemonade stand, offers unexpected opportunities for horse sense selection and management. Tabulating foot traffic is recommended before purchase of the store and also it is wise to case the neighborhood for real or potential competition. Picking the right side of the street is apparently as important as picking the right wife. At that, expect to be in business on the average about five years before hitting gross sales of \$5,000 a year. As a get-rich-quick

(Continued on page 51)

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In the Doghouse

(Continued from page 16)

dog with an elephant and, you'll have to take Herodotus' word for it, the dog fought so hard that it would have killed the elephant had not the fight been stopped.

THE English poet, Chaucer, of the 13th Century, tells about the old English mastiff in his "Knight's Tale". He describes the dog as being large as any steer and used to hunt the lion or the deer. We can only deduce that these must have been midget steers and dreadnaught dogs. Chaucer was a colorful writer, but as a reporter his accuracy would be questioned by any city editor. Wait a minute; I'll withdraw that word "any".

Another historic breed is the St. Bernard, the name given to those dogs because of their development at the famous Hospice founded by St. Bernard in the Swiss Alps in the year 980. A subsequent fire destroyed the Hospice and many of its records were lost, so it is impossible to tell just when the breed was adopted there. A historian of this breed estimates that these dogs did not appear at the Hospice until about the middle of the 17th Century. Their value as trackers in the snow, their great strength and ability to assist persons lost in Alpine storms, have won enduring fame for them. It is known definitely that for almost 300 years St. Bernard dogs have been used for rescue work and it is estimated that they have saved approximately 2,500 lives. As dogs are very imitative, young dogs learning quickly from the older ones, little training was needed beyond that given the original dogs to qualify them for life-saving. Younger dogs were simply sent out on patrol during storms with the older, more experienced animals. Their procedure, running in packs of from three to five, involved the following: when a victim was located, two of the dogs would lie down next to him, one on each side to warm and protect the lost person, while others of the pack returned to the monastery to lead human rescuers back to their find. One dog of the Hospice, "Barry", is credited with having saved 40 persons.

Another breed familiar to history is the Great Pyrenees, a dog that is large, powerful and somewhat resembling the Newfoundland. He is rare in this country and should you, by long chance, see one, you might mistake it for a white Newfoundland. In France, during the time of Louis XIV, he was the official court dog. These animals were assigned to accompany sentries and, in some cases, prison keepers. Rare as the breed is on this side of the water and as new as it is considered over here, on his second visit to this country in 1824 Lafayette brought over a pair of Great Pyrenees for an American friend. Why the breed never became

popular, especially when sponsored by a man who was considered so valuable to the Colonists' cause during the Revolution, is one of those mysteries so frequently met with in relation to dogs. Perhaps they were thought too big, too expensive to keep, although in those days, when ours was still largely an agricultural country, it seems that they would have been valued by American farmers because they are primarily "working" dogs, trained to perform useful services, particularly as guardians of livestock and as watch dogs.

Another rare breed in America is the kavaszok, a dog also resembling the Newfoundland, and white, too. It is said that its ancestors came from the mountains of Tibet, but the name *kuvasok* is Turkish meaning "armed guard of the nobility". He first comes into historic prominence as the favorite of King Matthias I of Hungary. Matthias ruled from 1458 to 1490 and his was one of the most turbulent reigns in history, being marked by almost constant warfare, plots and counter-plots. So much on the defensive was the king that he put his greatest trust in a number of kavaszoks.

A DOG that isn't too well known but is increasing in popularity is the schnauzer, a German dog with an ancestry that stretches well back into the past. The great artist, Albrecht Durer, made a favorite of one of these dogs and often pictured them in his paintings and engravings, from 1492 to about 1504. Rembrandt also painted the schnauzer, as did the great English artist, Sir Joshua

Reynolds. The schnauzer is a shaggy, rough-coated dog generally ranging in color from salt and pepper to black. You'll see him in three sizes, giant, standard and miniature, for he's both a working dog and is endowed with many terrier characteristics. He was much used by the German army as dispatch bearer and as an aid and messenger for Red Cross duty. In his native country he's also employed to assist in police work.

Here's a little dog, perhaps the smallest of all, the Chihuahua, pronounced "she-wa-wa". Originally Mexican, they are mentioned in a letter written by Christopher Columbus to the King of Spain in which Columbus describes them as "a small kind of dog, which were mute and did not bark as usual but were domesticated". It is possible that some of these were brought by the Aztecs to Cuba from whence Columbus wrote. Among the earlier Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs in Mexico, this little fellow was not only a very popular household dog but played an important part in the religious rituals of that race. He, too, was supposed to guide the soul after death.

The English toy spaniel was first introduced into England from Japan, it is said, somewhere about 1613. While this may be so, we find a reference to this little dog made years before by Dr. Johannes Caius, physician to Queen Elizabeth. He describes it as the "Spaniell Gentle, otherwise called the Comforter". Mary Queen of Scots made these dogs a favorite breed and one of them, a particular pet, refused to leave her when she was on the scaffold. The breed subsequently was so enthusiastically adopted by King Charles II as to become known as the King Charles spaniel. A variety, the Prince Charles, differing only in color, was a later development as were the Ruby and the Blenheim, although all were small spaniels resembling each other in formation and coat. John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, ancestor of today's famous Winston Churchill, was a breeder of the Blenheim variety, which was named after one of his famous victories against the French. His family continued to breed these dogs for generations. The same Dr. Caius mentioned before describes another small dog, the Skye terrier, and devotes an entire book to the breed. This is a small, extremely hairy dog, hailing from the northwestern islands of Scotland from which it gets its name.

No need to describe the Scottish terrier; everyone knows or has seen this breed. But what is not generally known is that it's an old breed and was a favorite of James VI of Scotland who, when he became James I of England, sent to Edinburgh for a half-dozen of these terriers to be, in turn, sent to France, presumably to



some members of the French nobility.

In the history of our own country we find that George Washington was an enthusiastic breeder of foxhounds and maintained a considerable pack at his Mount Vernon estate. His first importation of these dogs from England was in 1770. He made another importation in 1785. Washington was a keen fox hunter and he made the breeding of these dogs a hobby for many years until his election as President diverted so much of his time to official duties that he was obliged to disband his kennel. We note in his diary that he had trouble with his dogs even as you and I.

There's a passage in which he records "anointing his dogs with hog's lard and brimstone" as a remedy for the mange. Lafayette sent Washington two dogs and three bitches to augment the Mount Vernon foxhound kennels. But these purrs, according to all accounts, proved unsatisfactory as they were too large and were bad-tempered. After our first President took office and had disposed of most of his hounds he came in possession of a pair of "tarriers" (the spelling is his), but how long they remained on the Washington estate isn't known today, at least it could not be ascertained by your reporter.

The Speech of Acceptance

(Continued from page 9)

planned and limited schedule for visits; endeavor to attend regional and State meetings and, when time permits, visit those lodges not previously visited. A great honor with definite responsibilities has been given me. I can repay you, to some extent, by giving close attention to the business affairs of the Order—and to do that, a very reasonable amount of time must be spent in my office.

The leadership in this Convention, and the influence you have can be dominant factors in controlling lapsation, which is the destructive force in every fraternal organization. I encourage every Exalted Ruler to give it serious and constructive thought. I urge you to give the leadership of your lodge the opportunity of performing a real service—to curtail lapsation—and it will pay big dividends.

My Brothers, with lapsation definitely under control and the Order enjoying a normal healthy growth, without a drive, we will be privileged in a matter of a few months to announce that we have enrolled our one millionth member.

The District Deputies and their reports shall have my special attention, since through them I can be in close contact with your lodge. The District Deputies hold a most important position in Elkdom and by their careful and conscientious supervision can bring both pleasure and progress to every lodge in their district.

The Grand Lodge has qualified special representatives ready to extend necessary help and direction to any lodge showing a need for it. The problems of your lodge are my problems. If you have one let us solve it together.

My Brothers, if strong and determined, we as Elks and Americans will be ready to meet another challenge.

I am not an alarmist, but I am positive that when we admit the fact that subversive influences are working to undermine the very freedoms we now enjoy—it is time to take stock of ourselves!

This thing called communism, spawned in deceit, poverty and dis-

content, is active and vicious in its attack on our American form of government and our American way of life. My theory is that to combat this sinister propaganda we, the Elks—we, the people—should enlighten every man, woman and child—about the traditions and history of America—the privileges and freedoms that are ours—and so fill the hearts and minds of the American people with these benefactions that there is no room there for foreignisms of any kind.

Democracy's strength lies with the people. It builds up from the grass roots and must be nourished there. It is the duty of every Elk to consider this his problem and to strengthen democracy at every opportunity. Every time we right a wrong, everytime we cure a social evil, everytime we relieve suffering or want, we rob communism of an argument and prove that democracy is fearless and fair. Every lodge that sponsors a youth activity program also erects a barrier against communism. Every United States Bond that is purchased proclaims our faith in our Republic. Every Elk who recognizes these facts, and acts to better our own conditions, is nourishing democracy at the grass roots and is doing his part to preserve our own form of government.

This all comes strongly home to us as Elks—

Because we believe in Democracy
Because we believe in Liberty
Because we believe in God.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks requires that every member acknowledge his belief in God and, therefore, it becomes our personal and sacred responsibility to fight any philosophy that denies the very existence of God.

With every Elks lodge strong—every Elk alert—our great American Fraternity will be ready and determined to repudiate and destroy any "ism" that tends to weaken the fabric of our Democracy.

As patriotic Americans and Elks, we must strengthen and preserve America, and we will then deserve the heritage that is ours!

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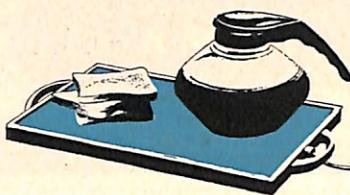
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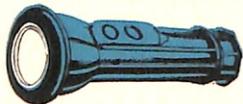
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Gadgets and Gimmicks



ONE quaint and still surviving custom in America is serving the wife breakfast in bed. While this custom lingers on it might as well be carried out efficiently by using this heated tray. Made of shatterproof glass, nine by fourteen inches in size, the tray has the heating element fused into the glass. The heat can be controlled thermostatically. It is safe and simple to use and will not burn the fingers (an item of some importance). Aside from feeding your wife in bed it is unbeatable at serving food in the living room or terrace. It is, in effect, a portable warming plate that undoubtedly will make eating and living easier. It is designed for alternating current only.



HERE is an item for the nervous sportsman. If your hands are shaky, or just numb from a chill night breeze, and you are prone to drop your flashlight, step on it, dent it and thereby render it useless, this is for you. It is a new, standard-size flashlight with the whole outer casing made of vulcanized rubber that insulates the lamp against shocks caused by dropping, treading on, or hitting someone on the head. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and comes complete with two long-life batteries.

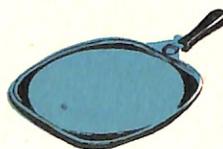


ON OCCASION, some product comes along that is so new and startling that it actually is new and startling. This is such an item and it couldn't have happened to a better group of people—fishermen, to be precise. So, fishermen, attend these words. Here is a fly box that ingeniously holds the flies in place by means of bar magnets. The magnets

hold every fly exactly so that each one stands out and is easily removed or replaced. You can open the box in a brisk wind, hold the box upside down, jounce it about and no flies will fall to the earth. It holds 75 to 100 flies without crowding and is, in addition, moth repellent, being made of highly polished, red cedar with a waterproof finish. It weighs only eight ounces and its dimensions are $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which means it will fit into any normal pants or shirt pocket. Like Ivory Soap, it floats when dropped to the surface of some scurrying stream and can be pursued more easily than if it sneaked along under water.



LO, THE ice cubes! How fast they melt, even under the best of conditions. To improve the conditions people invented ice buckets and this helped somewhat. Now here is a sort of super-ice bucket that will keep the ice solid for as long as eighteen hours. Unlike more pedestrian ice buckets, this one is square and is made of sponge rubber. It holds three trays of cubes and should any of them melt together, or form a solid mass against the sides of the bucket, a slight pressure against the soft, green, suede-like finish of the bucket will loosen them instantly.

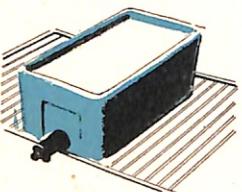


REAT numbers of American men pride themselves on being able to cook at least one dish better than their wives. The dish, whatever it is, is prepared with a casual air of competence that indicates they could go farther into the culinary art with equal success if they but had the time. One of the dishes that is the pride of these "one-dish" chefs is pancakes. The belief is widely held that no woman can possibly cook pancakes better than her spouse. Whether such an opinion is accurate or not is beside the point, here is a pancake griddle that will, in the future, do much to increase the truth of the statement and get the men out of shooting range of their wives. Made of heavy-cast aluminum, the

griddle is the large or "four-cake" size and has a gadget that takes the guesswork out of whether the griddle is too hot or too cold. In the handle of the griddle is a thermometer that gives a quick accurate reading to inform the griddle-cake-maker when to go into his act and begin to pour the cake batter. A little experimenting will show the individual user at what temperature he can get the desired golden brown effect for his superlative pancakes.



IT IS not every manufacturer who will guarantee to scar his product with a red hot iron free of charge. We found one, however, who will do it for you. This manufacturer produces humidors in the guise of small sea casks. It is a true replica of the old iron bound kegs used aboard such ships as were peopled by Ahab, Captain Blood, Captain Caution, John Paul Jones and others of similar fame. The humidors are well sealed to retain moisture and first names, first and last names, or any saying that has been in your family for years, will be burned into the wood free of charge. If the name or saying exceeds fifteen letters, however, the cost goes up at the rate of five cents per letter. The humidors hold well over a pound of tobacco, are six inches high and five and a half inches in diameter.



HERE it is nearly the middle of the 20th Century and do you know what you have to do to get a glass of ice water? One of two things: You either open the refrigerator, take out three milk bottles, a plate of butter and a quart of beer and extract the water jug or you pry loose an ice tray, melt the cubes under the spigot, fill a glass and wait no one has solved this summer-time problem that provokes millions of citizens. Here, at long last, is a solution to such medieval difficulties. You can get one of these new automatic dispensers to grace the interior of your refrigerator. Made of plastic, the dispenser holds over a gallon of water and the level is visible at all times. To get a glass of ice water with this item, you simply hold your glass under the small spigot in the front of the dispenser.

Uncle Sam's New King Pin

(Continued from page 47)

proposition it lacks some desirable ingredients.

Prospective proprietors of tourist courts learn from the 125-page booklet on the subject that they should choose sites very carefully; highways are constantly being straightened and a man with a new \$50,000 court can wake up one morning and find the highway past his door is now in the middle of the next county. But, the pamphlet advises where to buy for 75 cents a report of the National Interregional Highway Committee which outlines the probable plans of major highway development.

Some of the advice is as down to earth as you can get. In picking a motor court location it is suggested to erect a large sign on the proposed site reading, "Would you stop here if a motor court is built?" Then sit and wait, under an umbrella, for the traffic to roll in with feed-box reaction. The booklet swears motorists will pull up for such a sign and tell not only where they sleep but what Junior said at breakfast.

It is impractical more than to suggest here the range of material in these booklets since they cover in startling detail everything from a real estate and insurance business to a laundry and a gift shop. But around 700,000 new businesses are started every year in this country, every one of them a prospective top taxpayer. Most of them fail (among restaurants, the most popular single enterprise, but poison to the inexperienced, one out of three flop the first year) and it is safe to say that 699,900 of these new enterprises would have somehow benefitted from studying booklets such as these. How

many of the 20,000 U. S. bakery proprietors know, for example, the amount of nearby parking needed for success, or the number of customers to expect from a past-the-shop foot traffic of 1,160 people daily? Or how many kinds of insurance and taxes are required for a trucking business? Or whether \$2,000 monthly gross sales will produce \$175 income for a grocery store owner (they won't)?

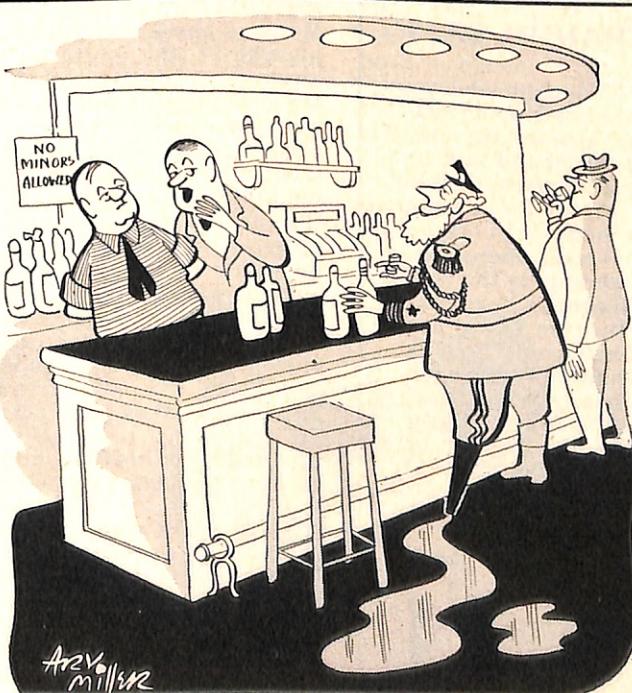
For the established man of business or small manufacturer there are also nearly 500 published leaflets covering up-to-date data on everything from public warehouse service to fire extinguishers, accident reduction and package design.

It's got to be good to pay off. Uncle Sam would look pretty silly to the Commies to advise capitalistic businessmen and then they all up and go bankrupt, so instead of getting taxes all the government got was another W.P.A.

No, as a way of making bigger taxpayers out of little ones, the business aid program looks pretty good. A quick country-wide check in mid-May showed that business failures were at a joyful minimum at a time when half the world thought we'd be wallowing in a slough of depression. Maybe we got something in this here democracy after all.

* * * * *

Elks Magazine readers interested in the small business booklets mentioned in Mr. Hartwell's article should write to the Office of Small Business, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and request the lists of titles for the Industrial Series Publications and the Economic Series Publications.



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Rod and Gun

(Continued from page 19)

the trout both shy and wise, I have had some undeserved luck with it. I can remember many times that the Uncle Dudley took fish when nothing else would.

I haven't fished the Uncle Dudley for several years now, and I doubt if anyone else has. For a while it took fish wherever and whenever I used it; then gradually over the years it seemed to lose some of its charm. The last two or three times I fished with it there was little noticeable difference between it and any other good fly. I have experienced this same cycle with other lures on trout, on bass, and even on salt-water fish, and certainly other fishermen have done the same. Considered logically, the lure doesn't change and it's doubtful if the fish change, so it must be the fisherman himself who changes. Probably a favorite lure takes more fish because of the fisherman's complete confidence in it, with the result that, consciously or not, he uses it often and with great care and under the best conditions.

The Uncle Dudley, then, may be no more than a very good fly, with no magical qualities whatsoever; and having arrived at this conclusion I can foresee no disastrous consequences to the trout population if I describe it. The fly is tied on a No. 12 long-shank hook. The hook should not be offset as this has a tendency to make it rotate. The body is black silk ribbed with a strip of silver tinsel, and a thin whisk of red feather no more than a half-inch long is whipped in at the tail. Two well-matched gold-red cock neck hackles about an inch in length over all are

tied in at the head so that they extend back parallel with the hook, one on each side. Finally, the smallest size jungle-cock eye is tied in on each side of the head, and the fly is complete, as you can see in the sketch below.

THE selection of a good fly, like the Uncle Dudley, is important in streamer and bucktail fishing, but the knowledge of where and how to fish it is more important. I am in favor of two principles in this type of fishing: a slow retrieve and a deep retrieve. From watching other bucktail fishermen I feel I am somewhat in the minority in taking this stand, but I am nonetheless confident that it produces results. Most fly fishermen who turn to minnow-imitating lures are looking for big trout, and big trout lie deeper and are slower swimmers than small trout.

I sat on a bridge over a clear, deep pool in the Merced River in California and watched a large rainbow trout try vainly for more than an hour to catch one of the many small trout around him. He cruised slowly about the pool, as large feeding trout often will, and he had two methods of approach. One was a completely deceitful flanking attack in which he



The Uncle Dudley streamer fly is simple but appetizing to educated trout.

A LETTER TO DAN HOLLAND ABOUT CHANNEL BASS

I have been a follower of your articles in *The Elks Magazine* for a long time and find them very interesting. The other day, while talking fish with several friends, the talk shifted to drum fish in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The statement was made that drum fish and channel bass are the same fish. I disagreed, but had no actual proof for my belief.

Would it be asking too much to have you write me and explain the characteristics of these fish and the difference, if any, between them.

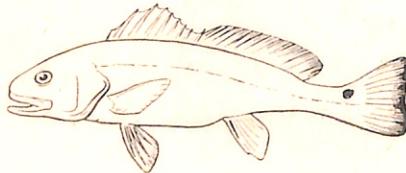
Lewis H. Richter
Hanover, Pa.

The drum and channel bass are definitely two individual species of fish. It's not uncommon to confuse the two, as they are somewhat similar in general outline, but there is a positive and simple way to distinguish be-

tween them. The channel bass invariably has a black spot, usually about the size of an eye, located just ahead of the tail.

Occasionally this is a double spot and last winter I caught a little one that had six spots on one side and five on the other. One spot on each side is the normal, but he will always have that one. The black drum never has such a spot. The channel bass is a little trimmer in build than the drum and he has a pronounced coppery-red color. Am enclosing a sketch showing the location of the spot on the channel bass.

Sincerely,
Dan Holland



slowly swam alongside a small trout, apparently oblivious to its existence, then suddenly swerved and launched his assault broadside. The other method was to stalk the small trout cautiously and methodically. He approached from behind and under his prey and seemed almost to crouch on the bottom, like a cat about to pounce on a bird, just before spouting after the smaller fish. Each time it was nip and tuck for the first few moments, then the little fellow would begin to gain and the big trout would reluctantly give up the chase.

A good fisherman could have made a monkey out of him in short order by bringing a lively-looking streamer past him and making it swim fast but not quite fast enough to escape. The fishermen who came along that day were of the same ilk, however. On seeing the big trout they would get excited and try to corner him, apparently intent on sticking a gob of salmon eggs down his throat. If one of them had paused long enough to see what he was feeding on, or at least attempting to feed on, he might have taken him. I actually felt sorry for this hungry and harassed trout. If he continued to operate in so obvious a place, he didn't have long to live.

In less clear or in more turbulent water, a large trout does not have so much trouble ambushing smaller fish. And if things are too tough in bright daylight he may do most of his work in twilight and dark hours.

Every bucktail fisherman has been bothered by "short strikes". He'll see the water boil behind his fly or feel the merest tick on the fly rather than a solid strike. And if he is wearing polaroid glasses he will often see a fish turn or flash behind his fly. Many of these are fish that are suspicious of the imitation and turn away at the last moment, but there are others, especially in fast water, that have tried but are unable to catch the lure. Usually when a large trout misses, no matter whether it is his fault or the fisherman's, he won't try for the same lure again immediately. Either he gets a mouthful or he wants nothing to do with it. In such a case, if the fisherman marks the spot where he has had a short strike and tries later with a much slower-moving lure, he'll take the fish. Also, if a fisherman experiencing short strikes is sufficiently alert, he may see a trout start after his lure and slack his line quickly enough to allow the fish to catch it.

THERE are some who would discount the theory that a trout could unintentionally miss a lure, but I have experimented enough to prove to my own satisfaction that such is the case. One day I fed a handful of grasshoppers to eight or ten breeder trout in a hatchery pool. I dropped the 'hoppers in the fast water where it entered the pool, and

often as many as four trout would miss the insect before one got it. These trout were big and sluggish, of course, and not accustomed to foraging for their own food, but there could be no doubt as to their intentions. They liked grasshoppers and they were doing their level best to get them. The chances are that small and medium-sized trout will hit anything of reasonable speed that they start after, but a large trout does not have the acceleration of a small one, nor is his aim so sharp. That's why I fish a bucktail as slowly as the current will allow, and often cast quartering upstream to defeat the speed of the current.

Also, a fly on fairly slack line, as when cast upstream, has an opportunity to travel deeper. Big trout lie deep. They will commonly seek fairly calm water such as afforded by big pools. They will rest in the depths where they are safe and feed in the heavy runs at the head of the pool or cruise in the shallows in the evenings or at night. Many good streams, however, such as long stretches of the Gunnison in Colorado or the Owens in California don't have pools. Here the trout must lie along the bank far up under the willows where they are difficult to reach or they must lie deep and take advantage of the slow water caused by the friction of the rough bottom.

IN ANY case, large trout are rarely found far from the refuge of deep water, and the fisherman who is looking for them will learn to make his fly travel deep. Aside from casting upcurrent to give the fly an opportunity to sink, there are ways and means of accomplishing this. One of the best is by using a weighted fly. Some streamers are weighted by putting lead on the hook before whipping on the body of the fly. Also, some are weighted by means of BB or buckshot, split and clamped on for a head in an optic fly. Flies can be weighted on the spur of the moment by winding strip lead about the shank of the hook or, if preferred, some distance up the leader. The appropriate amount of lead can be wound on spiral fashion and cut off. This should not be placed on the leader immediately ahead of the fly as it is conspicuous and also because it has a tendency to dampen the darting motion imparted to the fly by the current, making the action less interesting.

The accepted way to fish a bucktail or streamer is in short jerks. The resilient character of bucktail gives it a breathing action when retrieved in this manner. A weighted fly will also dip between jerks. This erratic

motion may suggest an injured minnow to the trout. There is no doubt as to its effectiveness. For variety, however, the fisherman should try retrieving in long, steady sweeps occasionally. Sometimes I will stop and reel in the line when I have no idea of quitting, just to give the fly a long, slow, and steady movement. I learned this by the many strikes I have had when actually reeling in at quitting time. Now I never leave a pool without working out as much line as possible on the final cast prior to reeling in.

Both bucktails and streamers are good medicine for big trout. Of these two types of minnow-imitating flies, I prefer the bucktail during the high water of early season, or whenever the streams are roily, and I also prefer it for late evening or night fishing. The streamer seems to me best for clear-water conditions. The optic effect obtained by painting eyes on the head of the fly apparently improves either one, but is most important where the trout has the opportunity to view it clearly.

But as good as these flies are, they don't always mean trout. This spring I was fishing a pretty little Berkshire stream, and staying at the same country inn was a fishing family made up of three generations. The grandfather was an eighty-seven-year-old gentleman who daily fished down into the woods until his energy was spent, then sat down patiently and waited for the son and grandson to come rescue him. It was difficult to tell who had the greatest enthusiasm, the old man or the youngest twelve-year-old grandson. We sat around one night telling tall tales, and the son remarked that he had tried a bucktail in the big pool at the base of the falls for an hour that day without a strike. We agreed that there should be a big trout there. "You know," said the grandfather, taking a puff on his cigar and settling back in his chair, "it was more than fifty years ago when I first fished that pool." We prepared for the inevitable long story of the good old days; then he added abruptly, "And I haven't caught a danged trout there yet."

* * *

The Rod and Gun column for this month is a chapter from Dan Holland's new book, "Trout Fishing", to be published late in August by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. Our readers who have followed Dan's column in The Elks Magazine for the past few years will particularly appreciate this useful new fishing book written by a man who knows his subject well and writes with interest and authority.



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Go Down and Get 'Em

(Continued from page 7)

me approximately eighteen feet of scope.

Of course there has always been much controversial bickering among goggliers as to which is the best type of spear, and even more as to the proper overall length for the weapon. A friend of mine used to wield a twelve-foot monstrosity with the greatest of ease and accuracy, but he was an exceedingly muscular gent; I couldn't have jabbed a whale with it. I think the handiest length is about eighteen inches longer than the goggler's height.

BUT now let's assume that you are equipped with a mask and a spear to your liking—oh, yes, and a pair of trunks—and that we are all set to go goggling together. Naturally, we hope that the water is clear; if it isn't, we might as well go home and open up a tin of sardines. We step into the shallows, pause, expectorate copiously into our masks and then rinse them out with water. This sounds like some sort of a mystic voodoo ritual; actually, it is the very best way of preventing that bane of goggle-fishing—formation of fog on the inner surface of the glass. I don't know how or why it works, but only that it does; it was discovered by a Jap at Nagasaki. Now we put our masks on, wade out until we are water-borne, and start swimming with our left hands, our spears held pointing forward in our right. We lower our faces into the water—and instantly, miraculously, we experience the sensation of flying. For now we can scarcely see the water; there seems to be nothing tangible between us and the gently-waving grass and sea plants, the rocks and hills and valleys on the bottom. If we are lucky enough to be on my old goggling grounds in the Mediterranean, or somewhere in the tropics, the beauty of the drowned landscape will be breathtaking.

Off there to the left in the mouth

of that red rock cavern, we spy three or four hundred minnows, milling slowly around. They are a lovely incandescent violet. A little nearer, a cloud of sand rises from the bottom as a big black ray breaks cover and flies away on wings which beat in an undulating, dreamlike rhythm.—Dreamlike! That describes the whole scene. . . . But what's that coming from dead ahead? It looks like a small torpedo. It is a silvery gray fish, two feet long. —A bass! As we swim toward him—slowly, slowly—he advances to meet us. He stops to look us over. We do likewise—not merely to return the compliment but to gain his confidence and whet his curiosity. He comes toward us again, losing altitude and plainly intending to pass beneath us. We've got to intercept him—but how? Obviously, if we kick our feet out of water and go down in a head-first dive, we will make such a splash and a ruckus that he'll be fifty yards elsewhere before we're ten feet under. So, very gently, we lift our heads clear of the water, force the air out of our lungs to give ourselves negative buoyancy, and sink to meet him. As we sink, we gradually turn head downwards. We control the speed of our descent with slow beats of the left hand. We see we are timing it right and that in another split second he'll come within range. —Now! You thrash your left hand backward, kick with your feet and lunge with your spear—violently, savagely, and *all in one motion!* Your spear drives into his back, just behind the dorsal . . .

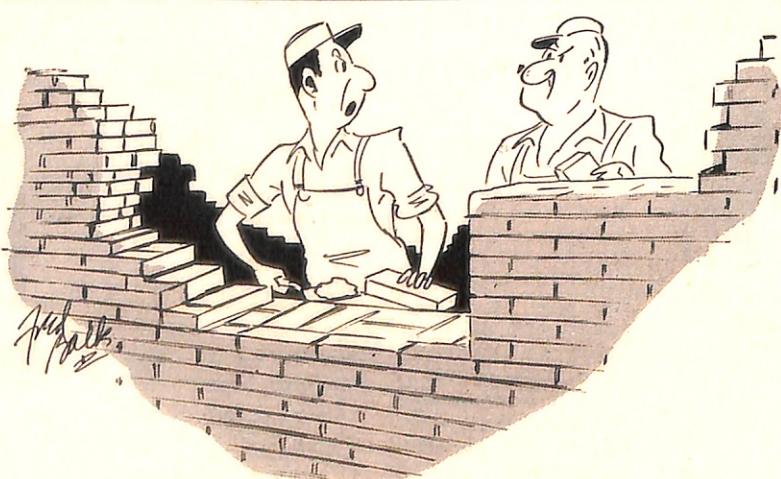
Beneath you there is great commotion. The weapon is almost wrenched out of your hand . . . Then the head slips off, the line jerks free and . . . ha! There is your fish, swooping, looping and zooming futilely at the end of it! Boy, oh boy, you've got him!—And, brother, what a thrill! Now let's drag him ashore, talk the whole thing over and do a little bragging.

No doubt you are wondering if it always happens like this—and wondering, even more, about that business of blowing out your lungs and sinking feet first, instead of inflating yourself with all of God's good air you can possibly hold and diving in the conventional manner. Well, you should dive head-first and lungs full only if the fish seems unlikely to be frightened by the disturbance you are certain to set up when you turn heels-over-head on the surface, and by the swirling cloud of silver-bright bubbles you will drag down with you. Your useful time under water will be about the same with either method, but of course you can dive *faster* and *deeper* if your lungs are empty and you have no buoyancy to fight against. I know that for some reason the mere idea of empty-lung diving is repugnant, even frightening, to many beginners—but that's the way the Tahitians, the professional pearl divers and many of the most successful goggliers do it, and it's well worth learning. And when you've learned, you'll be able to go down thirty feet or so without too much trouble.

HOW long does a goggler stay under water? Well, a minute is a long time and two minutes is ten times as long. Yet they tell me that the La Jolla (Calif.) Bottom Scratchers Club, an organization of truly prodigious goggliers, requires a dive of three minutes' duration to a depth of forty feet to demonstrate one's eligibility for membership.—Whoosh, lad! —Watch out for your eardrums!

The spearing of the bass I have just described was, so to say, a wing shot, and rather uncommon; more often, you'll spear your game on the bottom—the ocean's, that is. A very good time to sneak down on a fish is when he is busy feeding; often he'll have his head half-buried in the sand or thrust into a crevice in the rocks and won't see you coming; if he is a member of certain of the hard-mouthed, strong-jawed species, he'll be chawing shellfish or chunks of coral with the utmost gusto, making a crunching noise which you can plainly hear and which effectively drowns out, to him, the sounds of approach of anything quieter than a fire engine.

It is impossible to lay down many hard-and-fast rules for goggling because the technique must vary with local fish, water and climatic conditions and with the physique and temperament of the individual goggler. When you have been at it a while, you'll get to know your fish as a shepherd knows his sheep—which ones, if any, will stand still and give you a free shot, which will approach, and which must be stalked for many thrill-filled minutes before you can finally get near enough to give them the business. All of which makes



"I hear the boss makes as much as we do".

goggling a great deal more like hunting than it is like fishing—and, for my money, a vastly better sport.

A little while back, I said that goggling is at its best when practiced at its simplest, with the minimum of equipment. Ear plugs, nose clamps, etc., are likely to be more trouble than they're worth. But I strongly recommend a good, keen sheath knife, worn on the belt. A knife is always useful, particularly for killing large fish after you have dragged them to the surface and face a long swim to shore. Also, fooling around under water, you're never quite sure what you may run up against. Your spear will avail you little if you happen to get tangled up with even a teen-age octopus, but a knife will come in very handy in persuading him to let go. About these critters, the late Don Marquis said a mouthful:

"I've fitten tigers, I've fitten bears,
I have fitten sarpints an' wolves
in their lairs
I have fit with wild men and hip-
popotamusses
But the perilousest varmints is
the bloody octopusses!"

One of the master goggliers of the Bottom Scratchers Club got into a brawl with an old bull seal that was trying to highjack a fish he had speared near the La Jolla kelp bed. The seal had teeth like a lion's. Though badly bitten, the goggler managed to knife the beast and save his own life. Yes, pack a knife, by all means.

Rubber fins for the feet may also be part of your equipment. The fishes wear fins, so why shouldn't you? They greatly increase your speed, both on the surface and under it, thus giving you a more nearly even break with certain swift denizens of the deep which you could never hope to overtake barefooted. (—Ever taste broiled, kippered denizen? —Yummy!)

WHEN I was younger, I used to deplore the use of all mechanical weapons such as guns, catapults, crossbows and spring harpoons. I did not think such contraptions were sporting except when dealing with the very biggest game—and then most of them were actually less effective than a good, stout hand spear. It was no great trick, I said, to float on the surface and loose off spring-driven steel arrows at the passersby below; you could do it all day without tiring yourself or even getting your hair wet. It required no skill, no fish-knowledge. But now that I am an elder statesman, shortwinded, spavined and with varicose veins like grape vines, I am forced to concede some measure of merit to these mechanical fish killers. My advice, however, is to put off using them until you have to. —It's like wearing spectacles; once you've started, you can't get along without.

A type of gadget I still have no use for—at least in fishing—is the

diving rig with air supply. There are numerous versions of this device on the market, most of them consisting of a rubber mask connected by tubes to one or more steel bottles of compressed air carried on the chest or back. Wearing a weighted belt, you can stroll around on the bottom for half an hour or more, depending on the capacity of the air bottles. This is good fun in itself, and if you care to fix up a camera for submarine use, you can get some grand photographs of fish. If you take along a spear or a spring gun, you can hide behind a rock and massacre fish till the cows come home or your air gives out. But I don't think this is quite cricket. In France, catching fish when you are wearing an air-supplied diving rig is very properly forbidden by law. At one time when the communists were feeling their oats, they tried to spoil the sport of their betters by invoking this law against goggling. They couldn't make it stick.

I believe that up until the war, the largest fish caught by a goggler was a 57-pound *leiche* (I don't know its name in English) caught by Mr. Jack Heaton near the French island of Porquerolles, in the Mediterranean. But recently this record has been far surpassed by the 207-pound jewfish, a type of bass, landed at La Jolla by one of those incredible, indomitable Bottom Scratchers. I saw a photograph of this fish. He looked like a Miura bull. Maj. Gen. W. G. Farrell, U.S.M.C.—himself a master goggler—told me that the spear used for this catch had a blank cartridge so arranged that when the fish was struck, the explosion drove the iron deep into the flesh. I understand that the Hon. Secretary of the club had to appoint a special committee of the members to jockey that baby ashore, and no wonder! Let me say that in this case I consider the use of the trick harpoon to have been entirely justified. Myself, I wouldn't tackle such a monster with anything less than a depth charge.

Well, if in this brief essay I have made the sport of goggle fishing seem attractive to you, I am glad. But even if you don't care to go hunting and spearing fish, I hope you will treat yourself to a look at the beautiful world that lies beneath the water. As I once wrote:

"Man has polluted the rivers, destroyed the forests, pitted the fields with high explosives, obscured the sun with the fumes of industry, filled the heavens with the tumult of planes and reared hundred-story buildings as monuments to his folly. But nothing he has ever done has spoiled the bottom of the sea, nor will anything he can ever do leave a lasting trace upon it. —At least, I hope not. But just the same, if I were you, I'd get a pair of goggles and see it while the seeing's good."

But I wrote that in 1938. I had never heard of an atoll named Bikini. —Better hurry, brother—time's a-wastin'!

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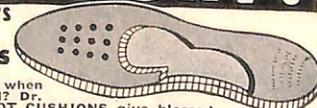
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Don't be embarrassed by loose false teeth slipping, dropping, or wobbling when you eat, talk or laugh. Just sprinkle a little FAS-TEETH on your plates. This pleasant powder gives a remarkable sense of added comfort and security by holding plates more firmly. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Get FAS-TEETH at any drug store.

FEET HURT?

Try Dr. BARRON'S
New FOOT CUSHIONS

Do your feet hurt when you walk or stand? Dr. Barron's NEW FOOT CUSHIONS give blessed relief. They relieve pressure of CALLOUSES, CORNS, SORE HEELS, ACHING KNEES, CUSHION and relieve soles of your feet—help support FEET. ACHING FEET absorb foot shocks. Light, spongy, ventilated—like walking on pillow! Wear in any shoes. Dr. Barron says: "Relieves THE HELL OUT OF FEET TO TOES!" SEND NO MONEY! Pay postman \$1.98 for pair (postage or send \$1.98, we pay postage). STATE SHOE SIZE AND MAN OR WOMAN. 30-DAY TRIAL GUARANTEE. Money back if not satisfied. FREE—Dr. Barron's "FOOT HEALTH ADVICE" send with order. Help keep your feet healthy. Beware of imitations! Order GENUINE Dr. Barron's Foot Cushions. Manufactured and sold only by:
ORTHO, Inc., Dept. 109J, 2700 B'way, N.Y. 25, N.Y.

Does GARLIC Relieve GAS?

ALLIMIN relieves distressing symptoms of heaviness after meals, belching, bloating and colic due to gas in stomach and intestines. ALLIMIN has been clinically tested by doctors and found highly effective. ALLIMIN is the largest selling garlic tablet in the world. For sale at drug stores everywhere—only 69c.

ALLIMIN Garlic Tablets

"TO INculcate the principles of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity; to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members; to quicken the spirit of American patriotism; to cultivate good fellowship. . . ."
—FROM PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

editorial



OUR NEW LEADER

Emmett T. Anderson, our new leader, chosen unanimously by the Grand Lodge at its recent Convention in Cleveland, is a man eminently suited for the job. He has what it takes.

Mr. Anderson has been the shining light of Tacoma, Washington, Lodge, No. 174, since the time when he affiliated with the lodge and associated himself with the men who built the great empire that is the Northwest. Although he has been closely identified with almost every worthwhile community activity in Tacoma and its environs, his first love has always been the Elks.

After serving through the chairs of No. 174, Mr. Anderson was selected as a District Deputy and later was elected President of the Washington State Elks Association. In 1932, he was invited to become a member of the Grand Lodge Activities Committee on which he served with such devotion and effectiveness that he was appointed to a second term on that Committee.

When the god of war struck, Mr. Anderson was appointed by Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan, in 1942, to the Elks War Commission where he again served with distinction and resourcefulness and extended his time and talents to the men in uniform all over the Pacific slope and adjacent territories. It was Emmett Anderson who organized the committees which met the needs of repatriates from the Philippines and Hawaii who returned to this country as former prisoners of war. When the Elks National Veterans Service Commission was created, he was named a member, proving to be a valued asset in that Commission's important work.

In 1946, Mr. Anderson was unanimously elected Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, and even at that time it was evident that his service in the B. P. O. E. would not end there. It was easy to see that his career was destined to carry him farther.

The glowing personality of our new Grand Exalted Ruler, the expansive nature and the generosity which are so characteristic of the great Northwest to which he is native, promise a distinguished year as the leader of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



YOUTH AND DEMOCRACY

Human rights, rather than exploitation, is one of the great principles of Democracy. This tenet, based on the Golden Rule, was thematic in the \$2000-prize National Essay Contest sponsored by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks during the term of office of George I. Hall, of New York, as Grand Exalted Ruler.

William Johnson, 17-year-old member of the McAlester, Okla., high school graduating class of 1949 won the first prize in the contest on "Why Democracy Works".

The purpose of the competition, as announced by the Grand Lodge Activities Committee, was to encourage our American youth to look upon democracy in its own home; to appraise its achievements and the hope it holds for an uncertain future.

Alone in the world, can an American high school student

write such an essay, and alone in the world can Americans know that their children will not fall victims to philosophies inimical to the convictions held by their ancestors. The progress and achievements of the people of the United States under the system of democratic government, the advance of culture, the furthering of the dignity of mankind, are only possible under the political and sociological system which operates in this country, and the American people know it, and more particularly, the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks know it.

The political, spiritual and personal freedom of the individual is the greatest heritage left to us by our forebears; the preservation of this freedom is in the hands of our youth. By such means as the study and thought involved in the essay contest "Why Democracy Works", we, the Elks, and we the people, can impress upon our young people the great responsibility which lies before them and which they owe to generations which have gone before and those which are yet to come. They are the guardians of our liberty.

THE REWARDS OF SERVICE



A few issues ago, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Hall, in his Message to our members, made a most interesting point relative to the advantages to be derived through active membership in our Order.

"It is pleasing to note," he stated, "that a majority of the men being initiated in our Order are between the ages of 23 and 30. These are the men who, no doubt, fifteen years from now will be the leaders in commercial, industrial, political, professional and fraternal life. Imbued with the noble ideals of charity and fraternity, trained in human service and high thoughts for community welfare, they will come into that leadership with a fine sense of humanity and genuine recognition of the interdependence of human beings in this struggle for existence, which will make for bigger, better and nobler men, more worthy for leadership than they would have been without the training and confidence that activity in our Order gave them."

All of us readily acknowledge that rich ultimate dividends on invested time do accrue to members active in Lodge affairs. The immediate and obvious first returns which energetic members experience are stimulating fraternal contacts and keener understanding of human nature. Gradually, as they faithfully discharge their duties in various capacities in the Lodge, they sense the magic of compounded dividends for their efforts. It becomes evident to them that in the course of their active participation in Lodge affairs they daily acquired training which increased their abilities, brought them greater happiness and equipped them for opportunities of leadership in other walks of life.

This thought of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Hall published in our January issue merits the serious consideration of our current Exalted Rulers. Encompassing as it does such a mighty potential, its significant truth should be made apparent, not only to every promising young member of the Lodge, but also to worthy young men who evince an interest in becoming affiliated with our Order because of their appreciation of the services which the Elks render to their fellow Americans.

NEWS

THE ELKS MAGAZINE

Can- and Cannot-Publish

Your Magazine wants to Print

The editors want stories and photographs descriptive of charitable activities, interlodge visits, contests, musical and theatrical events sponsored or participated in by the lodges, aid to veterans and other patriotic activities, visitations of the Grand Exalted Ruler and other important personages.

Requirements

Keep news brief but include all essential details. Send only clear, glossy photographs, clearly identified, packed flat with backing. Do not send mats or electrotypes. All material for a given issue must be in the Magazine office the 15th of the second preceding month. (Material for the October issue must be in the office by August 15th.)

Your Magazine cannot Print

The editors find it necessary to decline material relative to the following subjects, because it would be unfair to discriminate and, considering the number of lodges, it would be impossible to give coverage to such activities in *all* lodges:

Items regarding individuals—We are fortunate in having many newsworthy individuals as members of our Order.

Speeches delivered at lodge events—Every lodge boasts at least one outstanding speaker.

Material descriptive of mandatory ceremonies, and those participated in by most of the lodges—Flag Day, Mother's Day, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Memorial Sunday. These events could not be covered for all the lodges in a magazine of our size.

Photographs of lodge homes—interiors or exteriors which do not include members.

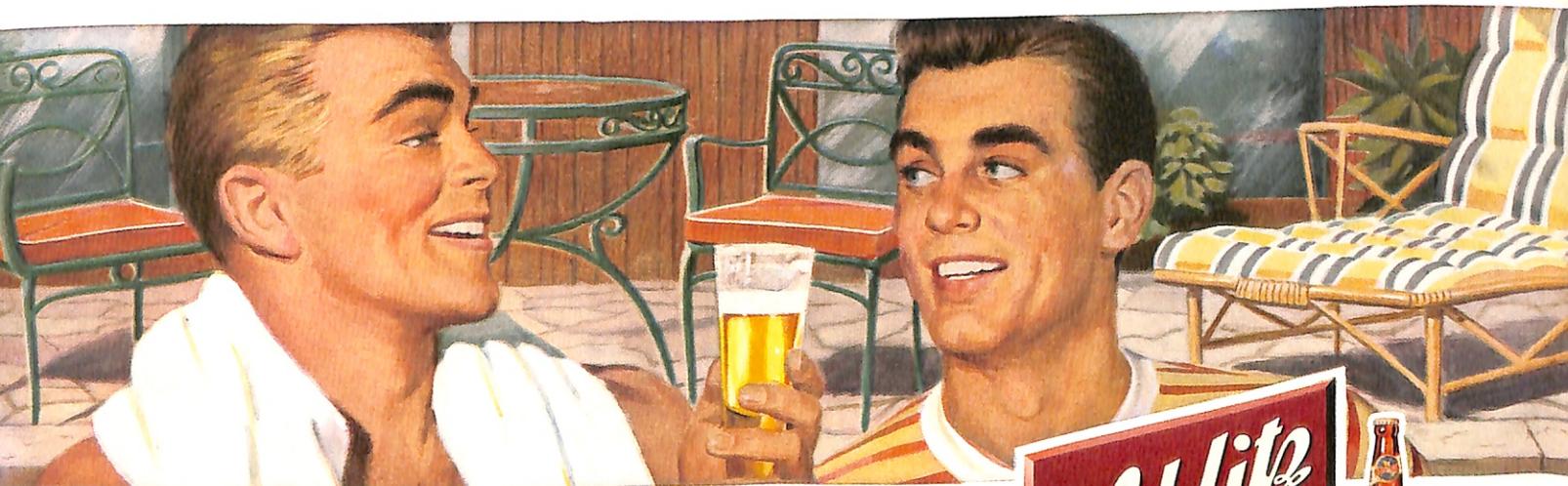
THE ELKS MAGAZINE
Fifty East Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.



"I was curious..."



I tasted it...



Now I know why Schlitz is...

The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous!"

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